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# PROCEEDINGS



## Twenty-Third Convention

OF THE

# International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America

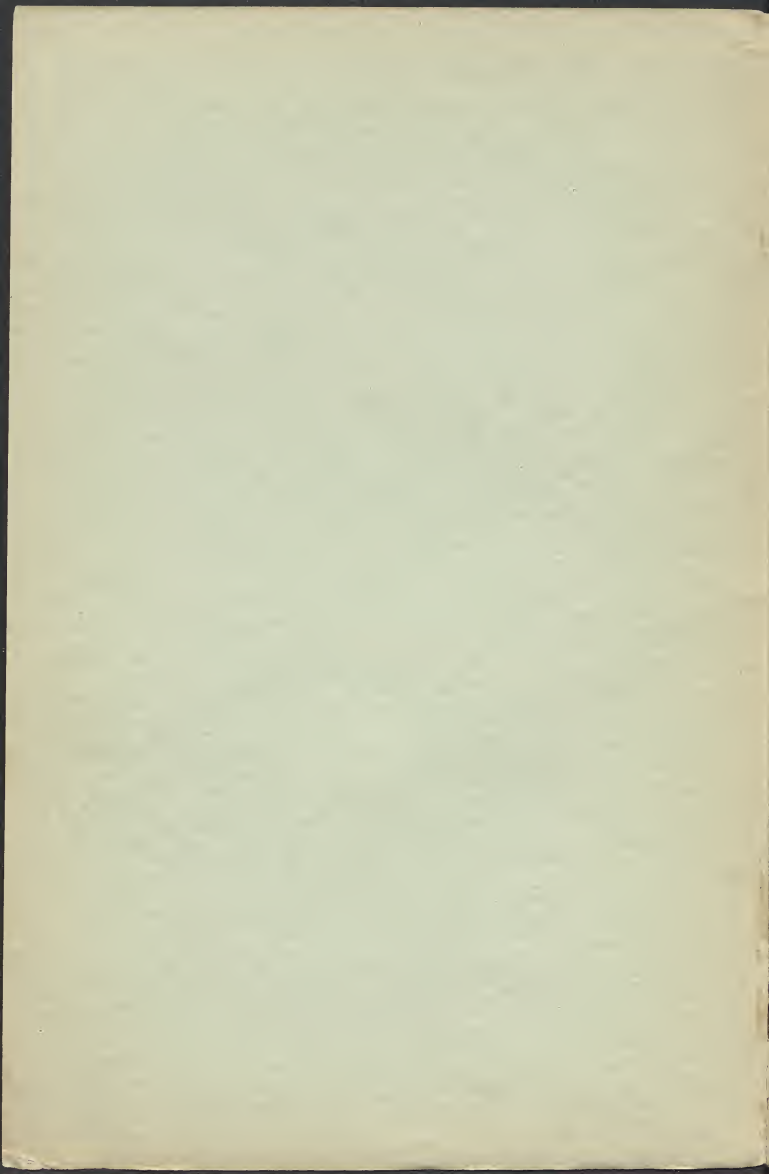
HELD AT

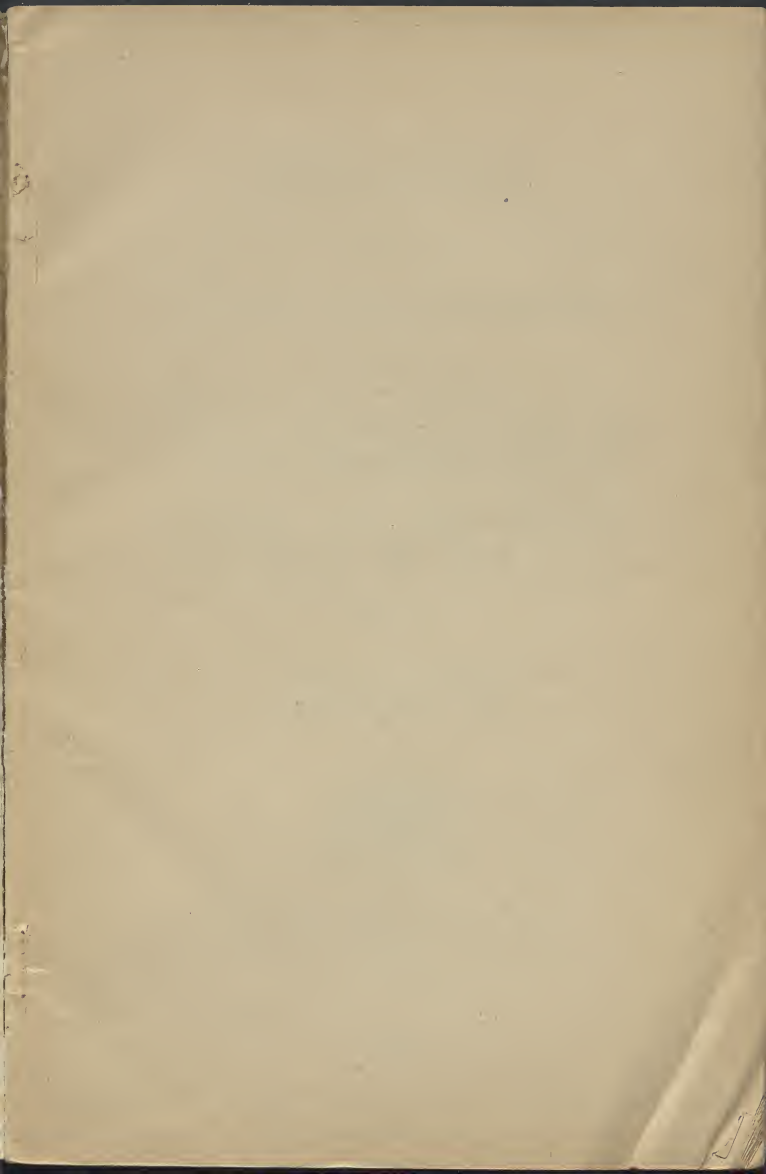
LABOR LYCEUM  
Philadelphia, Pa.

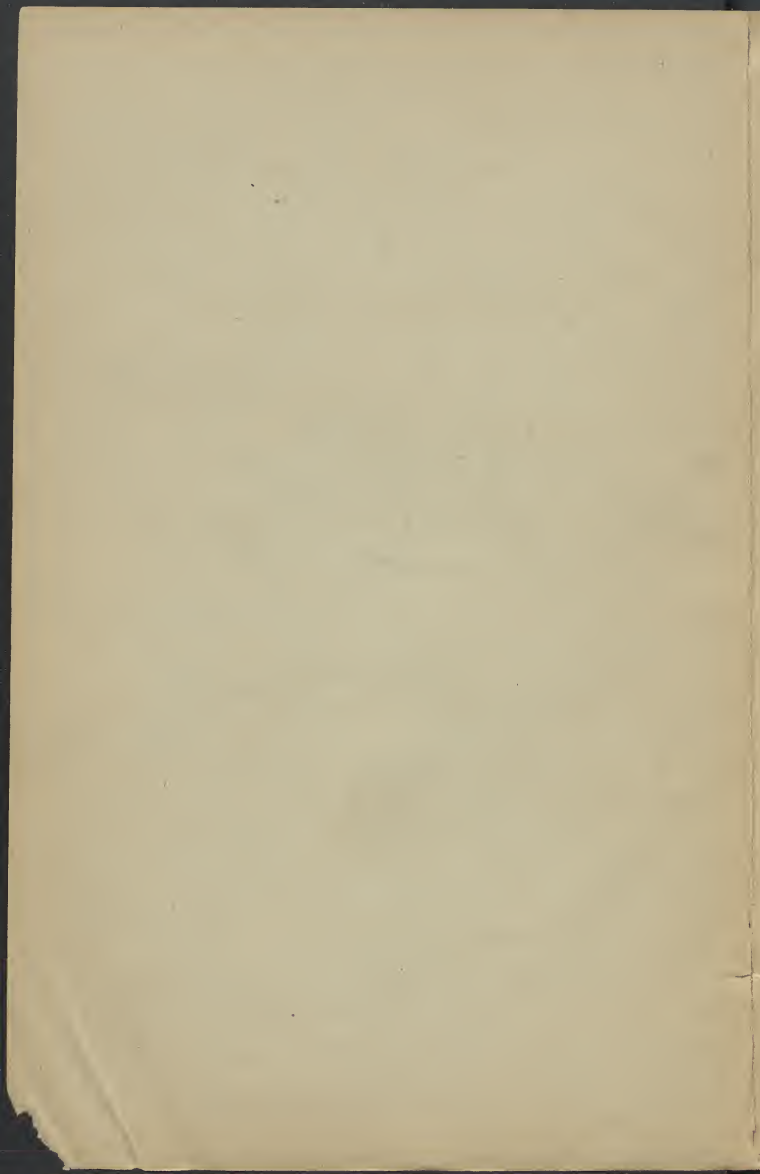


September 10th to 18th, inclusive  
1923









# PROCEEDINGS

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Twenty-Third Convention

*OF THE*

## International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America

*HELD AT*

LABOR LYCEUM  
Philadelphia, Pa.



September 10th to 18th, inclusive  
1923

## GENERAL OFFICERS

In attendance  
at the

## Twenty-Third Convention

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ADAM HUEBNER,  
General Secretary-Treasurer

JOHN RADER,  
General Corresponding Secretary

JOSEPH OBERGFELL,  
General Financial-Recording Secretary

ALBERT J. KUGLER,  
General Organizer

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INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

AT

2347-51 VINE STREET  
CINCINNATI, OHIO

# DELEGATES

In attendance  
at the

## Twenty-Third Convention

L. U. No.	Name of City.	Name of Delegate.	Number of Delegates' Votes.	Total No. Of Union's Votes.
1	New York, N. Y.....	John Prechtl .....	2	...
		Alois Kroner .....	2	4
2	Newark, N. J.....	Adolph Klein .....	2	2
3	Detroit, Mich. ....	John J. Gannon .....	1	1
4	Buffalo, N. Y. ....	Fred. Renz .....	3	3
5	Philadelphia, Pa. ....	Paul Vogel .....	2	...
		Fred. Schuler .....	1	...
		William Conrad .....	1	4
6	St. Louis, Mo.....	Joseph J. Hauser*.....	2	...
		John Oswald .....	3	5
7	San Francisco, Calif.....	Emil Muril .....	3	3
9	Milwaukee, Wis. ....	Peter Emmerich .....	3	...
		Chas. Nickolaus .....	2	...
		Henry Miller (proxy)..	2	7
10	Baltimore, Md. ....	John Banz .....	3	3
12	Cincinnati, O. ....	Albert Colnot .....	1	...
		Adolf Kummer .....	1	2
14	Boston, Mass. ....	Konrad Young .....	1	1
15	Albany, N. Y.....	Geo. Shevlin (proxy)..	1	1
16	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Henry Doerflein .....	1	1
18	Chicago, Ill. ....	Otto Gunia .....	2	...
		Anton Huebner .....	2	4
19	Union Hill, N. J.....	Jacob Duy* .....	1	1
22	Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	Peter Bollenbacher .....	2	...
		John Weitzel (proxy)..	1	3
23	New York, N. Y.....	George Schurath .....	3	3
24	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Peter Hofmann .....	2	2
29	Boston, Mass. ....	Konrad Young (proxy)	1	1
32	Paterson, N. J.....	John McKelvey .....	1	1
35	Hartford, Conn. ....	Otto J. Schuetz .....	1	1
37	New Haven, Conn.....	Eugene Treiber .....	1	...
		Gus Buehler .....	1	2
40	Bridgeport, Conn. ....	Karl Lang .....	1	1
42	Peekskill, N. Y.....	Stephen Hart .....	2	...
		Edw. Ennis .....	1	...
		William Curran .....	1	4
43	St. Louis, Mo.....	William Strohl .....	1	...
		William Frech .....	1	2
46	Kansas City, Mo.....	Roy Fulton .....	1	...
		Joseph G. Haus.....	1	2
48	Washington, D. C.....	Henry Miller .....	1	...
		William Ryan .....	1	2
59	New York, N. Y.....	John Sullivan .....	2	...
		Patrick Carrigy .....	1	3
67	Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	John Weitzel .....	2	2
69	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Joseph Weigand .....	2	2
70	Cincinnati, O. ....	W. D. Chouteau.....	1	1
79	Chattanooga, Tenn. ....	Albert Colnot (proxy).	1	1
85	Terre Haute, Ind.....	Ben Love* .....	1	1
93	St. Joseph, Mo.....	William Hofsaess .....	1	1
96	New York, N. Y.....	William H. Ziegler.....	2	...
		Jacob Meurer .....	2	...
		Max Zimmer .....	2	6

\*Delegates not in attendance.

L. U. No.	Name of City.	Name of Delegate.	Number of Delegates' Votes.	Total No. Of Union's Votes.
99	Springfield, Mass.	Paul Rappold	1	1
107	Green Bay, Wis.	Chas. Nickolaus ( proxy )	1	1
111	Houston, Tex.	Paul Friedrich	1	1
112	San Antonio, Tex.	Paul Friedrich ( proxy )	1	1
114	Providence, R. I.	Konrad Young ( proxy )	1	1
115	Scranton, Pa.	Joseph Dippre	1	....
		R. F. Kirchner	1	2
121	Chicago, Ill.	Fr. Lelivelt	1	....
		Michael Ryan	2	....
		Joseph Doyle	2	5
122	Boston, Mass.	M. J. Hines	2	2
132	Philadelphia, Pa.	Martin Cowley	1	....
		Henry Glaser	1	....
		Otto Heilig	1	3
136	Worcester, Mass.	Edw. Kirwin ( proxy )	1	1
143	Springfield, Mass.	Paul Rappold ( proxy )	1	1
148	Newark, N. J.	Adam Zusi	2	2
153	Evansville, Ind.	Fred. Hohenberger	1	1
162	Newark, O.	Adolf Kummer ( proxy )	1	1
163	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	W. J. Kromelbein	2	....
		John Weissing	1	....
		Carl Heim	1	4
175	Cincinnati, O.	John Hollerbach	2	....
		Charles Stalf	1	3
176	Scranton, Pa.	R. F. Kirchner ( proxy )	1	1
180	Worcester, Mass.	Edw. Kirwin	1	1
183	Philadelphia, Pa.	Harry Schuelie	1	....
		William Metcalf	1	....
		Philip Miner	1	3
187	St. Louis, Mo.	Joseph Fessner	3	....
		William Klages	2	....
		Theodore Schader	2	7
193	Joplin, Mo.	Otto Wechselberger*	1	1
194	Buffalo, N. Y.	Louis Foell	2	2
198	Reading, Pa.	Francis Sattler	1	1
199	Cincinnati, O.	Charles Stalf ( proxy )	2	2
203	Kansas City, Mo.	Frank Shobe*	1	1
225	Pottsville, Pa.	John Scherer	1	1
227	San Francisco, Calif.	W. H. Ryan ( proxy )	2	2
241	Carbondale, Pa.	R. F. Kirchner ( proxy )	1	1
246	St Louis, Mo.	John Rossfeld ( proxy )	1	1
248	Chicago, Ill.	Paul Lussnig*	2	3
264	Allentown, Pa.	Max Dorwarth	1	1
268	Newark, N. J.	William Umstadter	2	2
274	Albany, N. Y.	George Shevlin	1	1
279	St. Louis, Mo.	John Rossfeld	2	2
285	Philadelphia, Pa.	E. G. Renstle	1	1
289	Philadelphia, Pa.	William Butscher	2	2
293	San Francisco, Calif.	A. J. Rogers	3	3
298	Lexington, Ky.	John Hollerbach ( proxy )	1	1
301	Chicago, Ill.	Paul Lussnig* ( proxy )	1	2
303	St. Louis, Mo.	Frank Gregor	1	1
304	Toronto, Can.	John D. Corcoran	1	1
309	Uniontown, Pa.	Peter Bollenbacher		
		( proxy )	1	1
323	Baltimore, Md.	M. B. Sweeney	2	2
342	Chicago, Ill.	Martin McGraw	3	....
		William Heldt*	....	....
		George Hottinger*	....	3
345	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Charles A. Heitmann	3	....
		J. K. Dudgeon	2	....
		T. F. Kopp	2	7

\*Delegates not in attendance.



**Proceedings of the Twenty-Third Convention**  
**OF THE**  
**International Union of United Brewery, Flour,**  
**Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America**

Held at Labor Lyceum, Philadelphia, Pa., September 10th to 18th, inclusive, 1923.

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**FIRST DAY—SEPTEMBER 10, 1923**  
**MORNING SESSION**

The convention was called to order by the General Secretary-Treasurer, Adam Huebner, who introduced Bro. Paul Vogel, Chairman of the Local Arrangement Committee, who welcomed the delegates to the city of Philadelphia in behalf of the Joint Local Executive Board.

Chairman Vogel then introduced the Mayor of Philadelphia.

The Hon. J. Hampton Moore, Mayor of Philadelphia, addressed the delegates and welcomed them to the city of Philadelphia. In his remarks he referred at length to the problems which confront our organization, with reference to prohibition and the Volstead Enforcement Act, and urged the delegates to use every honorable method in their efforts to restore the industry in which the membership was formerly engaged. He informed the delegates that while he was in the Congress of United States he had the pleasure of voting against the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution; that it was his conviction that the law was not beneficial to the people. He concluded by wishing that the delegates would enjoy the hospitality of Philadelphia and expressed the hope that they would not regret having held their convention in this city.

The Mayor's address was well received by the delegates.

General Financial Recording Secretary Obergfell responded to the Mayor's speech, and assured His Honor that the delegates appreciated his presence among them and the complimentary remarks he had made, and that the city of Philadelphia would have no regrets for the invitation extended.

Bro. Adolph Hirshberg addressed the convention and welcomed them in behalf of the local labor movement. He reviewed briefly the recent economic struggles of organized labor in the fight against the open shop movement, which resulted in the establishment of the Producers and Consumers Bank in Philadelphia, controlled by organized labor. He also urged the delegates to organize, as the only means of restoring the rights of the people, taken away from them during the period of the war by the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Enforcement Law, pointing out to the delegates that only through organization can we hope to bring enough pressure to bear on the lawmakers of the country to have the law modified.

## TWENTY-THIRD CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION

Bro. John A. Phillips, First Vice-President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, then addressed the delegates and welcomed them to the city of Philadelphia in behalf of that body. He regretted that there were many times at conventions when representatives of State and Local Unions had the temerity to oppose the brewery workmen, which was a large contributing cause to some of the difficulties which confront their organization, and in his opinion the international labor organizations ought to carry on the fight through the American labor movement in such a fashion that a trades union delegate who is supposed to stand upon trades union principles will not dare to get on the floor at a convention and oppose the Brewery Workers' Union, and that the labor leaders, both of national and international organizations, as well as the American Federation of Labor, shall be served with notice that unless the trades union principle, "one for all and all for one," be applied, that votes shall be used for the support of the brewery workmen in their efforts to modify the law, and restore the industry in which their membership is engaged. He sincerely trusted that this fight would be promoted and led and developed in such a manner as would be most effective, and bring about the results they all desired. When other large concerns spend millions of dollars in advertising, why should not the International Brewery Workers' Union and the American labor movement spend enough money to bring back the thing necessary to satisfy the demand as expressed, in his opinion, by everyone who spoke honestly from conviction. They now found themselves in a position where they must take the lead to bring about a change in the law. In his opinion, if their organization would make it one of its objects the adoption of this principle, not by request but by demand and by absolute right, they would soon be able to accomplish the desired change, and be in a position to say to the members of Congress, "If you don't change the law, we shall see to it that you are not returned to Congress."

Brother Phillips' remarks were frequently interrupted by applause.

The chairman introduced Frank Burch, Secretary of the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, who welcomed the delegates in behalf of the local labor movement. He assured them that he would assist our organization in its every effort to bring about the modification of the Volstead Law and restore to the people of America their right to indulge in a national beverage, better than half of one per cent. He expressed the wish that the delegates to this convention would enact legislation that would redound to the everlasting benefit of the organization and the labor movement as a whole.

The Chairman then introduced Councilman Richard Weglein, of Philadelphia, who joined the Mayor in welcoming the delegates to the city. He informed them that he was qualified to speak of the Brewery Workers' organization since he has lived all his life in what is known as "Brewerytown" in the city of Philadel-

## UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS

phia, and represents that district as City Councilman. The constant connection with members of the Brewery Workers' international organization kept him in touch with their economic problems as well as with their present political position, and he expressed the hope that relief would soon be given, which would restore the industry and give employment to the many thousand brewery workmen who had been thrown out of work by prohibition.

General Financial Recording Secretary Obergfell replied to the speakers and assured them that the delegates to the convention appreciated the hearty welcome accorded by the representatives of the labor movement and that they would have no regrets having had them in their midst. He hoped that the continued united support of the local and State labor movement would be given the organization in its efforts to modify the law and restore the industry in which their membership was engaged.

General Secretary-Treasurer Huebner then called for the nomination of Chairman of today's session.

Brother Paul Vogel, Local Union No. 5, of Philadelphia, was nominated and declared elected by unanimous choice.

The nomination of Vice-President was next in order.

Bro. Otto Heilig of Local Union No. 132, of Philadelphia, was nominated and elected unanimously.

General Financial-Recording Secretary Obergfell welcomed the delegates in behalf of the international organization and reviewed the activities of the organization during the past three years, with reference to the prohibition question, and at some length to the accomplishment of the Congressional election held in 1922, as would be seen from the officers' report. He expressed the hope that the membership of the organization throughout the country would respond to the efforts to convince the Congressmen and Senators to vote for the modification of the Volstead Enforcement Law.

General Corresponding Secretary Rader then welcomed the delegates and reviewed at some length the economic struggles of the organization during the past three years, as well as briefly touching upon the political situation confronting the organization.

General Organizer Kugler then welcomed the delegates and at some length reviewed both the economic and political situation confronting the international organization. He hoped that relief from the Volstead Enforcement Law would be accomplished in the coming session of Congress.

General Secretary-Treasurer Huebner welcomed the delegates and referred to the struggle, economic and otherwise, that the organization faced during the past three years and also touched upon the financial standing of the international organization.

Chairman Vogel then announced adjournment until three o'clock this afternoon.

## TWENTY-THIRD CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION

### AFTERNOON SESSION

Chairman Weitzel, of the Credential Committee, submitted the following partial report:

Your Credential Committee begs to submit a partial report. Up to now we have credentials from ninety-six delegates and credentials for eleven proxies, representing seventy-five local unions.

The committee read the list of names of delegates entitled to a seat and recommended that they be seated.

Motion carried to accept the report of the Credential Committee and all delegates whose names have been read and against whom there is no protest be seated as delegates.

Chairman Weitzel submitted the following report on the rules and order of business:

### RULES OF ORDER

1. The convention shall be called to order at 9:30 A. M. and continue in session until 12 noon, with recess of twenty minutes at 10:30 A. M. Afternoon session to re-assemble at 2 P. M. and continue until 5 P. M.

2. If a delegate wishes the floor, he is to give his name and the number of the Local Union he represents.

3. Should more than one delegate arise at the same time, the Chairman shall decide which one is entitled to the floor.

4. Each delegate shall be entitled to speak on any question not longer than ten minutes at a time, and not more than twice on the same subject, except by a special permission of the convention.

5. Demand for a Roll Call must be supported by ten delegates of different Local Unions.

6. A motion shall be translated when requested.

The following committees shall be elected:

1—Constitution Committee, 9 delegates.

2—Resolution Committee, 9 delegates.

3—Grievance Committee, 9 delegates.

The following committees shall be appointed by the Chairman:

1—Press Committee, 3 delegates.

2—Organization Committee, 7 delegates.

3—Label and Boycott Committee, 7 delegates.

4—Committee on New and Unforeseen Business, 7 delegates.

5—Committee on Officers' Report, 7 delegates.

7. Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be elected each day, and the Chairman of the previous day to open the morning session.

8. Delegates must fill out Attendance Cards, and deposit

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same in a box provided for that purpose, within thirty minutes after the opening of each session.

9. All questions not herein provided for shall be decided according to Roberts' Rules of Order.

10. No resolution shall be introduced after 12 noon Friday, September 14th, except with unanimous consent of the convention.

11. Order of the day:

- 1—Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.
- 2—Correspondence.
- 3—Unfinished business.
- 4—Reports of committees.
- 5—New Business.
- 6—Good and welfare of the organization.
- 7—Adjournment.

P. S.—Copy of minutes in English shall be furnished to each delegate.

Motion carried, that the report on Rules of Order of business be adopted as submitted.

The Local Arrangements Committee announced that they would now distribute badges and souvenirs to the delegates and requested that the roll call be read so that they can distribute them to all delegates entitled to a seat.

Chairman Vogel, of the Entertainment Committee, announced the program for the entertainment of the Delegates to the Convention.

Nominations for the following committees were then called for:

### Constitution Committee

John Sullivan, L. U. 59, New York.

Fred Renz, L. U. 4, Buffalo.

A. J. Rogers, L. U. 293, San Francisco.

William J. Kromelbein, L. U. 163, Wilkes-Barre.

Anton Huebner, L. U. 18, Chicago.

Otto J. Schuetz, L. U. 35, Hartford.

M. J. Hines, L. U. 122, Boston.

Otto Heilig, L. U. 132, Philadelphia.

Roy Fulton, L. U. 46, Kansas City.

Motion carried, that the nine nominees be elected by acclamation.

### Resolution Committee

Charles Stalf, L. U. 175, Cincinnati.

William Klages, L. U. 187, St. Louis.

Charles Nickolaus, L. U. 9, Milwaukee.

Fred. Schuler, L. U. 5, Philadelphia.

Karl Lang, L. U. 40, Bridgeport.

Eugene Treiber, L. U. 37, New Haven.



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Peter Hofmann, L. U. 24, Brooklyn.  
Harry Schuelie, L. U. 183, Philadelphia.  
Peter Emmerich, L. U. 9, Milwaukee.

Motion carried, that the nine nominees be elected by acclamation.

### Grievance Committee

Peter Bollenbacher, L. U. 22, Pittsburgh.  
Louis Foell, L. U. 194, Buffalo.  
John Rossfeld, L. U. 279, St. Louis.  
Gustave Buehler, L. U. 37, New Haven.  
Joseph Haus, L. U. 46, Kansas City.  
Charles Heitmann, L. U. 345, Brooklyn.  
Max Dorwarth, L. U. 264, Allentown.  
Frank Lelivelt, L. U. 121, Chicago.  
Jacob Meurer, L. U. 96, New York.

The following were nominated and declined:

John Prechtel, L. U. 1, New York.  
Paul Vogel, L. U. 5, Philadelphia.  
R. F. Kirchner, L. U. 115, Scranton.  
Emil Muri, L. U. 7, San Francisco.

Motion carried, that the nine nominees be elected by acclamation.

There being no further business, the Chairman announced adjournment until Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

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## SECOND DAY—SEPTEMBER 11, 1923

### MORNING SESSION

Chairman Vogel called the meeting to order at 9:30 o'clock.

Nominations for Chairman for today's session were called for.

Karl Lang, L. U. 40, Bridgeport, Conn., was nominated and elected Chairman.

John J. Gannon, L. U. 3, Detroit, Mich., was nominated and elected Vice-Chairman.

Telegraphic communication from Samuel Gompers, expressing well-wishes to the delegates, was read and motion carried that same be incorporated in today's proceedings.

Mr. Gompers' telegram follows:

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10, 1923.

Mr. Joseph Oberghell, Secretary, International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, Majestic Hotel, Broad at Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Until the last moment I had hoped to be able to attend your convention at Philadelphia. Owing to my prolonged absence from Headquarters and the many

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matters in preparation for our Portland convention to which I must give my attention, it now seems impossible for me to make the trip to Philadelphia, even yesterday, Sunday, it was necessary for me to be at my office all day. Permit me to express the sincere hope for a harmonious meeting of your international union and that the legislation and decisions of your convention will be for the benefit of your organization, the entire labor movement and all our citizenship. Now is the time that tries men's souls. Let us organize the unorganized, unite and federate the organized and act in unison both in spirit and in fact. I send fraternal and cordial greetings through you to the delegates of the convention and through them to the entire membership of your organization.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President,  
American Federation of Labor.

Motion was carried, that telegrams be forwarded to all the international unions now in convention, extending our congratulations and well-wishes.

Communication from Local Union 6, St. Louis, Mo., was read and on motion referred to the Grievance Committee.

General Secretary Obergfell announced that there were a number of resolutions presented and desired to know whether or not the convention wanted them read or to follow the usual procedure of having them all printed in pamphlet form.

Motion was carried, that the usual procedure of having the resolutions printed in pamphlet form be followed.

George W. Disney, international representative of the Boot and Shoe Workers' organization, addressed the delegates and dealt at length on the need of the organized workers demanding union labels on all products they purchase. He covered the struggles of the boot and shoe international organization and their present situation, urging the delegates to do everything in their power to advance the sale of union labeled footwear.

Joseph M. Ritchie, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, then addressed the delegates, extending well wishes and fraternal greetings on behalf of the Federation.

He stated that John Voll, President of the International Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, through him, asked that he extend for him his well-wishes and fraternal greetings to the delegates of the convention, as it was impossible for him to personally attend the convention, because of business requiring him to leave the city. Brother Ritchie covered at some length the struggles of the organized wage-earners immediately following the signing of the armistice, and the open shop propaganda that swept the country. He covered the many struggles of practically every trade and calling in and around Philadel-

## TWENTY-THIRD CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION

phia during the period between 1920 and 1922, and stated that practically every organization had emerged from those struggles united, and had preserved the conditions established by them prior to that time. He covered the big railroad strike and the strike of the United Mine Workers. He reviewed his activities before the Pennsylvania State Legislature, where he appeared and voiced the sentiments of the labor movement of Pennsylvania against the ratification of the Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment by the Pennsylvania State Legislature. He concluded by extending his well-wishes to the delegates and expressing the hope and desire that the organization would soon overcome the great problems now confronting them, assuring the delegates that he stands ready at any time to render whatever services he can to bring about a change in the Volstead Law.

The address was well received by the delegates.

Chairman Lang appointed the following committees:

### **Committee on Officers' Report**

Adolf Kummer, L. U. 12, Cincinnati.  
William Frech, L. U. 43, St. Louis.  
Joseph Weigand, L. U. 69, Brooklyn.  
William H. Ryan, L. U. 48, Washington, D. C.  
Fred. Hohenberger, L. U. 153, Evansville.  
R. F. Kirchner, L. U. 115, Scranton.  
A. E. Zusi, L. U. 148, Newark.

### **Label-Boycott Committee**

John Prechtel, L. U. 1, New York.  
John J. Gannon, L. U. 3, Detroit.  
James K. Dudgeon, L. U. 345, Brooklyn.  
John A. Banz, L. U. 10, Baltimore.  
John McKelvey, L. U. 32, Paterson.  
William D. Chouteau, L. U. 70, Cincinnati.  
William Hofsaess, L. U. 93, St. Joseph.

### **Organization Committee**

William Umstadter, L. U. 268, Newark.  
Theodore Schader, L. U. 187, St. Louis.  
M. B. Sweeney, L. U. 323, Baltimore.  
Carl Heim, L. U. 163, Wilkes-Barre.  
Edward Ennis, L. U. 42, Peekskill.  
Alois Kroner, L. U. 1, New York.  
Joseph Doyle, L. U. 121, Chicago.

### **Committee on New and Unforeseen Business**

William H. Ziegler, L. U. 96, New York.  
William Strohl, L. U. 43, St. Louis.  
Paul H. Rappold, L. U. 99, Springfield.  
Francis Sattler, L. U. 198, Reading.



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Adolph Klein, L. U. 2, Newark.  
Henry Doerflein, L. U. 16, Buffalo.  
Ed. Kirwin, L. U. 180, Worcester.

### Press Committee

Paul Vogel, L. U. 5, Philadelphia.  
William Butscher, L. U. 289, Philadelphia.  
John Rader, Cincinnati.

Chairman Weitzel then submitted the final report of the Credential Committee: Total number of delegates as 96; proxies, 19; voting strength, 169; local unions represented, 78.

Submitted by

JOHN WEITZEL,  
HENRY MILLER,  
OTTO GUNIA,  
Credential Committee.

Motion carried to concur in the recommendation of the committee.

The Auditing Committee then submitted the following report:

Philadelphia, September, 1923.

Mr. Chairman and Delegates:

We, your Auditing Committee, wish to submit the following report:

We have carefully examined the books of the General Financial Secretary and the General Secretary-Treasurer and found same correct and in proper order.

The following is the financial standing of the International Organization:

### Recapitulation

Receipts—Grand total, three years.....	\$1,157,552.59
Disbursements—Grand total, three years.....	1,151,753.56

Balance in hands of Adam Huebner, Secretary-Treasurer, in various banks on open account, August 1, 1923.....	\$ 5,799.03
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Grand total assets, August 1, 1920..\$1,291,041.00

Additional disbursements over receipts, 7 months, ending February 28, 1921 .....	\$ 9,196.09
	9,196.09

Additional disbursements over receipts, 6 months, ending August 31, 1921 .....	\$110,623.37
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Less credits on coooperation account .....	1,950.00	
	<hr/>	112,573.37
Additional disbursements over receipts, 6 months, ending February 28, 1922 .....	\$ 74,348.12	74,348.12
Additional disbursements over receipts, 6 months, ending August 31, 1922 .....	\$116,513.04	116,513.04
Additional disbursements over receipts, 6 months, ending February 28, 1923 .....	\$ 65,284.94	65,284.94
Additional disbursements over receipts, 5 months, ending July 31, 1923....	\$ 4,301.62	
Loss on bonds sold.....	166.80	
	<hr/>	4,468.42
Total .....	\$382,383.98	
Grand total in treasury, August 1, 1923.....		\$908,657.02
The money is invested as follows:		
Bonds, stocks, loans and real estate....	\$902,857.99	
Cash on hand in various banks on open account .....	5,799.03	
	<hr/>	
Grand total .....		\$908,657.02
The funds:		
Trust Fund .....	\$800,000.00	
General Fund .....	65,639.91	
Reserve Fund .....	39,989.02	
Anti-Prohibition Fund .....	3,028.09	
	<hr/>	
Grand total .....		\$908,657.02

## TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT

Balance in hands of Secretary-Treasurer August 1, 1920 .....	\$ 7,079.89
Receipts from Per Capita, Reserve Fund, Initia- tion, Supplies, Interest, etc., to August 1, 1923	376,386.45
Received from Trustees for reinvestments and expenses .....	774,086.25
	<hr/>
Grand Total Cash Receipts.....	\$1,157,552.59

# UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS

Total expense from August 1, 1920, to July 31, 1923 .....	\$ 756,653.63
Paid to Trustees for Investment.....	395,099.93
Total .....	\$1,151,753.63
Total Cash Receipts.....	\$1,157,552.59
Total Disbursements .....	1,151,753.63
Balance on hand August 1, 1923.....	\$ 5,799.03

We, your committee, found on investigation that one investment made by the organization during the strike in Indianapolis of \$2,000 in the Merchants' Soda Company has been lost, as the firm went out of existence. We, therefore, recommend that this investment be expunged from the records.

We further find that an investment of \$500 in the Central States Wholesale Co-operative Society, of East St. Louis, Illinois, had been reduced in reorganization to \$175. Therefore, we recommend that \$325 loss sustained by the reorganization be reduced from the original capital of the international organization.

Grand total as shown in financial report.....	\$908,657.02
Loss sustained in Merchants' Soda Company investment .....	\$2,000.00
Loss sustained in reduction of stock in the Central States Wholesale Co-operative Society .....	325.00
	<u>2,325.00</u>

Leaving a balance in the treasury of the international organization of.....\$906,332.02

Submitted by

JOHN WEITZEL,  
HENRY MILLER,  
OTTO GUNIA,

International Auditing Committee.

The International Auditing Committee stated this completes their report.

Motion carried that the report and recommendations of the committee be concurred in.

John Manning, Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, addressed the delegates. He dealt at length on the value of the union label and urged the delegates not to lose sight of the value of the purchasing power from their earnings in purchasing the union labeled products. He then reviewed the activities

## TWENTY-THIRD CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION

of the Union Label Trades Department in the prohibition situation and stated that the department was ever ready to assist in every way possible to bring relief from that law, and made suggestions that the delegates render support to the general officers of the organization in their efforts to accomplish that modification. He assured the delegates that the Union Label Trades Department will go along with the policy as laid down by the General Executive Board, and if it can make any suggestions for improvement it will not hesitate to make them to the officers of the international organization.

Brother Manning referred with pleasure to a recent interview he had with Mr. Samuel Gompers, who expressed his regret at being unable to attend the convention. Mr. Gompers desired him to explain to the convention that his attitude on the prohibition question was unchanged and that he would continue this fight for the modification of the Volstead Law, hand in hand with the Brewery Workers' organization.

Brother Manning's remarks were well received by the delegates.

General Secretary Obergfell, in behalf of the delegates, expressed appreciation of the kind words of welcome and advice tendered the delegates by Brother Manning.

Chairman Stalf, of the Resolution Committee, announced that the committee meet at 2 o'clock to organize.

Chairman Sullivan, of the Constitution Committee, announced that the committee would meet at a quarter to three o'clock to organize.

Chairman Precht, of the Label and Boycott Committee, stated that the committee would meet immediately after adjournment to organize.

### AFTERNOON SESSION

General Secretary Obergfell announced that Leonard Craig, representing the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee, had made request to be allowed to address the convention.

On motion, Mr. Craig was granted twenty minutes to address the delegates, after the officers' report was read.

General Secretary Rader then read the Officers' Report to the delegates, after which it was referred to the Committee on Officers' Report for consideration.

## OFFICERS' REPORT

To the Delegates of the Twenty-Third Convention of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.

**Comrades:**—Since our last Convention, held in Milwaukee, in September, 1920, the Organization and its membership went through the most critical period in its history. Unlike the gigantic struggle of 1888, we were confronted during the last three years with both an economic problem and a political issue that threatened the very life of our Organization.

Immediately following the Convention in Milwaukee many changed conditions arose in the industrial situation of our country. Organized labor as a whole was being attacked by the "Open Shop" or "American Plan" advocates, our organization facing the twofold attack brought about principally by the re-adjustment of the brewing industry to that of the cereal beverage industry.

The general business depression had a serious effect on the consumption of cereal beverages. This coupled with the desire of some employers to take advantage of the opportunity to establish the "Open Shop" or "American Plan" policy in their plants, led to notifications to our local unions in several localities of cancellation of agreements.

In some instances the cancellation of agreement carried with it a demand for modification of existing agreement, principally dealing with the elimination of protective features of the agreements, such as the abolishing of the rotation lay-off system, with the right to hire and discharge workmen at their discretion, denying the local union the right to question the discharge of a member or the submission of the discharge to arbitration. In most every instance of notification of cancellation of agreement there was included a demand for reduction of wages and a demand for increased hours of labor.

A number of notifications of cancellation of agreements at their expiration carried with them a notice not to be renewed or extended thereafter.

The General Executive Board, being fully cognizant of its responsibility during those trying days, issued a circular letter to all local unions and branches, cautioning the membership on the conditions confronting the Organization and advising local unions that the General Executive Board would render every possible assistance to local unions confronted with cancellation of agreements or other difficulties, to the extent that representatives would be delegated to assist such localities to counsel and advise with the membership.

## TWENTY-THIRD CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION

The General Executive Board fully recognized that the policy of delegating representatives to assist local unions in contract negotiations may not appear to have been within the spirit of economy advocated by the Milwaukee Convention, however, the Board held that the very life and existence of our International Organization were at stake, and that the funds in the treasury of the International Union were built up by the membership for the purpose of meeting just such a situation.

During the year of 1921 the country faced a serious business depression, which led to a great army of unemployed. This business depression continued well into 1922. With millions of unemployed, there was an enormous reduction in the consumption of cereal beverages, far in excess of its natural decrease, as the history of cereal beverage shows a continual decrease in the consumption from year to year.

With the general business depression at the beginning of 1920 came a serious slump in the milling and corn products industry. The mill owners took advantage of this opportunity and started an attack against the mill workers by systematic discrimination and discharge of active mill workers, following it up by reduction in wages. The mill workers' local unions were unable to resist this attack, due to the unfavorable conditions in the milling industry and in industries as a whole, with millions of men out of employment. In addition to this unfavorable condition many mill workers' local unions were overrun by contemptible spies, operating for detective agencies, who were boring from within to bring about the destruction of the mill workers' Organization. Later in this report we cover this particular subject more fully.

The decrease in membership of the International Organization was caused by the closing of breweries, strikes and the wiping out of the mill and corn products' workers' local unions.

The following table shows the numerical strength of the active as well as the passive members of the organization:

In the Brewing, Cereal Beverage and Soft Drink Industries:

5,419 Members in the Brewing Department
6,357 Members in the Bottling Department
4,361 Members in the Delivery Department
1,707 Members in the Mechanical Department
966 Members who are laborers and ice house men

The Malt Industry:

285 Members
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## UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS

The Yeast, Vinegar and Syrup Industries:

1,279 Members

The Flour and Cereal Mills and the Grain Elevators:

609 Members

Quite a number of Syrup Workers, as well as Maltsters, are included in the Statistics for the Brewing Department.

We therefore have an active membership of 21,003. In addition to this 7151 Permit Card Men have worked under the jurisdiction of our Local Unions during the last three years. 9,541 members hold withdrawal cards.

In addition to these economic problems we were confronted with more rigid prohibition enforcement laws by State Legislatures and drastic rulings by the Federal Enforcement Department.

We are gratified to report at this time that with but few exceptions we overcame the economic crisis and thereby kept the organization intact.

During the past year considerable improvements were made in contract renewals.

The political situation so far as it applies to prohibition is shaping itself more favorably from day to day, and we have every hope that within a reasonable period changes will be brought about by the Federal Government that will restore to the industry the right of manufacture and sale of beer. Later in this report we shall give a resume of our political activities.

### Permit Card Help.

In the following table we show how many permit cards were used and what dues the Permit Card Help paid.

In the Year	Number of Local Unions	Number of Permit Card Help	Per Capita Tax Stamps Ordered	Reserve Fund Stamps Ordered
1920-1921 .....	118	4,403	10,706	1,827
1921-1922 .....	73	1,460	3,593	962
1922-1923 .....	72	1,288	2,775	698

In the three years ending June 30, 1923, 7,151 permit card men worked under the jurisdiction of 263 Local Unions and received

17,074 Per Capita Tax stamps

3,487 Reserve Fund Stamps

The Permit Card System, however, has not only given additional revenue to the organization, but it also gave relief to out of work members.

# TWENTY-THIRD CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION

## OUT OF WORK MEMBERS

July, 1920.....	896		
August, 1920.....	838		
September, 1920.....	897	Third Quarter, 1920.....	363
October, 1920.....	1407		
November, 1920.....	1866		
December, 1920.....	2227	Fourth Quarter, 1920.....	668
January, 1921.....	2773		
February, 1921.....	2740		
March, 1921.....	2559	First Quarter, 1921.....	1132
April, 1921.....	2152		
May, 1921.....	1920		
June, 1921.....	1523	Second Quarter, 1921.....	859
Total .....	21,798	Total .....	3022

July, 1921.....	1657		
August, 1921.....	1900		
September, 1921.....	2249	Third Quarter, 1921.....	976
October, 1921.....	2723		
November, 1921.....	3102		
December, 1921.....	2935	Fourth Quarter, 1921.....	1605
January, 1922.....	3094		
February, 1922.....	2908		
March, 1922.....	2408	First Quarter, 1922.....	1637
April, 1922.....	2098		
May, 1922.....	1861		
June, 1922.....	1446	Second Quarter, 1922.....	766
Total .....	28,381	Total .....	4984

July, 1922.....	1219		
August, 1922.....	1228		
September, 1922.....	1203	Third Quarter, 1922.....	613
October, 1922.....	1242		
November, 1922.....	1525		
December, 1922.....	1512	Fourth Quarter, 1922.....	703
January, 1923.....	1468		
February, 1923.....	1371		
March, 1923.....	1079	First Quarter, 1923.....	696
April, 1923.....	827		
May, 1923.....	572		
June, 1923.....	347	Second Quarter, 1923.....	236
Total .....	13,593	Total .....	2248

From July 1, 1920, until July 1, 1923, an average of 1,771 members received out of work stamps every month.



## UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS

### New Members

During the past three years, we have taken the following number of members into the organization upon payment of initiation fees:

August, 1920.....	483	September, 1921.....	181	September, 1922.....	101
September .....	462	October .....	139	October .....	125
October .....	335	November .....	110	November .....	94
November .....	346	December .....	82	December .....	83
December .....	282	January, 1922.....	58	January, 1923.....	63
January, 1921.....	191	February .....	65	February .....	118
February .....	236	March .....	50	March .....	131
March .....	199	April .....	114	April .....	109
April .....	229	May .....	111	May .....	131
May .....	280	June .....	109	June .....	170
June .....	245	July .....	274	July .....	248
July .....	170	August .....	114		
August .....	255			Total .....	1373
Total .....	3713	Total .....	1407		
13 Months.....	3713				
Second Year.....	1407				
11 Months.....	1373				
Total .....	6493				

### Members Were Transferred From the Following Organizations:

- 26 members of Steam Engineers' International Union.
- 37 members of Chicago Independent Teamsters.
- 4 members of Coopers' International Union.
- 3 members of German Brewery Workers' Union.
- 1 member of Corn Products Federal Labor Union.
- 1 member of Teamsters' International Union.
- 1 member of International Brotherhood Railway Car-men.

73 Total

### .Strikes and Lockouts

From August 24, 1920, until August 4, 1923.

Strikes prior to August 24, 1920, resulted in the following firms being upon the "Unfair List" on August 24, 1920:

- The Coors Malted Milk & Beverage Co., Golden, Colo.
- The Southern Beverage Co., Galveston, Texas.
- The Burrus Mill & Elevator Co., Fort Worth, Texas.
- The Liberty Flour Mill, San Antonio, Texas.
- The Yunker Bottling Works, Indianapolis, Ind.
- All Flour Mills in Sherman, Texas.

Strikes were pending in the following locality:

LaCrosse, Wis.—In the breweries and agencies the members of L. U. No. 81, LaCrosse, went on strike on April 13, 1920, after firms refused to grant members a living wage in contract renewal. On April 24th, 1920, members of L. U. No. 81, em-

## TWENTY-THIRD CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION

ployed at the LaCrosse Refining Company went on strike. The firm refused to enter into agreement with L. U. No. 81 and requested the members to sign an "open shop" statement. The brewery strike was settled on October 21, 1920, by the various firms signing a "closed shop" agreement. The Gund Brewery was converted into a feed mill and did not sign the agreement. The strike at the LaCrosse Refining Company was adjusted on November 3, 1921.

Strikes were called in the following localities:

Mobile, Ala.—On August 26, 1920, strike was called at the E. Carre & Co., because firm refused to recognize Union and sign agreement. Of the five members employed there, only one responded to strike order, the other four were expelled.

Martins Ferry, Ohio—On August 28, 1920, 17 members of L. U. No. 348 went on strike at the Belmont Products Company. Firm refused to sign agreement. Agreement signed August 31, 1920.

Evansville, Ind.—On August 28, 1920, 84 members of L. U. No. 84 and No. 153, employed at the Sterling Products Company, went on strike. Firm violated contract. Men were ordered to return to work and returned to work at noon September 1, 1920. Matter was satisfactorily adjusted by International Representative on September 8, 1920.

Scranton, Pa.—On September 10, 1920, members of L. U. No. 115 employed in breweries and agencies went on strike, because firms refused to grant voluntary increase in wages. Men received \$3.00 increase and returned to work on September 16, 1920.

Pittston, Pa.—On September 30, 1920, members of L. U. No. 341, employed in the breweries, went on strike to obtain voluntary increase. Men were on strike four hours. Obtained \$4.00 increase.

Hartford, Conn.—On October 6, 1920, 23 members of L. U. No. 35, employed at the Ropkins Brewery, went on strike. Firm refused to discharge non-Union men. Ropkins Brewery manufactured a "home brew" syrup for a while, then closed in October, 1921.

Scranton, Pa.—On October 18, 1920, three members of L. U. No. 115 employed at the Imperial Birch Beer Company, were called on strike to obtain new agreement, which had been signed by all other firms. Agreement was signed on October 23rd, 1920.

Steubenville, Ohio.—On November 17, 1920, members of L. U. No. 231, employed at the Premier Malt Products Company were discharged by the firm, after firm had been declared "Unfair," because it refused to sign an agreement or recognize our local Union. In August, 1921, the Premier Malt Products Company signed an agreement and was declared "Fair."

## UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS

Davenport, Iowa.—On November 30, 1920, the members of L. U. No. 98, employed at the Independent Produce Company, went on strike. The firm reduced wages and increased hours, refusing to carry out the existing agreement of L. U. No. 98. On April 3, 1921, L. U. No. 98 reached an agreement with the Independent Produce Company, eliminating the mechanical department from the agreement. This agreement was not recognized by the General Executive Board and the men who had returned to work were again called on strike on June 16, 1921. This strike is still in progress.

Billings, Mont.—On January 15, 1921, seven members of L. U. No. 104, Branch No. 5, went on strike at the Advance Manufacturing Company. The firm violated the contract through excessive lay-off and reduction in wages. The men returned to work under old conditions; the strike was lost.

New Westminster, B. C.—On February 2, 1921, 22 members of L. U. No. 286, were locked out by the Westminster Brewery. Firm discharged a union man. Satisfactory agreement was reached and all men returned to work February 22, 1921.

Wausau, Wis.—On February 12, 1921, at 1:30 P. M. ten members of L. U. No. 226, went on strike at the American Brewery. Firm reduced wages \$.75 per day; strike pending.

Akron, Ohio.—On March 11, 1921, 10 members of L. U. No. 179, employed at the Burkhardt Brewery, went on strike; on March 28, 1921, 6 members were locked out by the Akron Brewery, and on April 11, 1921, 4 members employed at the Renner Brewery went on strike. These firms refused to sign the agreement and reduced wages. Local Union No. 179 disbanded.

Houston, Texas.—At 8 a. m., March 14, 1921, 54 members of L. U. No. 111, Houston, went on strike at the Houston Ice & Brewing Company (Magnolia Brewery) because this firm reduced wages \$.50 per day; hired non-Union men in place of the Union men who were laid off in the previous November, and discharged an engineer and hired a non-Union engineer in his place. A satisfactory adjustment was reached and an agreement was signed by the firm on May 24, 1923.

Detroit, Michigan.—On April 2, 1921, 306 members of L. U. No. 3, No. 38 and No. 181, employed in the breweries and agencies, not including the agents of the Berghoff, Anheuser-Busch and Herancourt Companies, went on strike. The firms refused to sign the agreements, declared the "open shop," reduced wages and increased hours to nine hours a day. April 1, 1922, the three Detroit local unions were amalgamated and received Charter No. 3. The firms are still operating under the "open shop" and are "unfair."

## TWENTY-THIRD CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION

Columbus, Ohio.—On April 9, 1921, 51 members of L. U. No. 47, employed at the Wagner Products Company and the Wyandotte Products Company, went on strike. Firms refused to sign the agreement. Wagner Products Company signed agreement April 11th and all men returned to work the next morning. A settlement was made with the Wyandotte Products Company on October 29, 1921.

Cleveland, Ohio.—On April 20, 1921, four members of L. U. No. 164 employed at the agency of the Stroh Brewery of Detroit, were called on strike in sympathy with the Detroit members. The members secured work elsewhere.

Kansas City, Mo.—On April 30, 1921, the agent of the Blatz Brewery discharged two laborers, members of L. U. No. 46. The other four members employed at the agency refused to go to work on May 2, 1921. Satisfactory adjustment reached, all men returned to work, including two discharged members, May 2, 1921.

LaCrosse, Wis.—On May 10, 1921, 36 members of L. U. No. 95 and three non-members, employed at the Listman Mill, were locked out. Listman Mill submitted following proposition to L. U. No. 95: Twelve-hour day, no reduction in pay; two eight-hour shifts, with 18 per cent reduction in wages, or close down. Mill men voted not to accept. Local committee submitted compromise, agreeing to accept 10 per cent reduction in wages and retain eight-hour day, whereon mill was closed.

New York, N. Y.—On May 10, 1921, eight members of L. U. No. 59, employed at the Whistle Company, were locked out. When inside men learned of this they went on strike. Lockout was result of men having organized and endeavoring to have contract signed. Strike was called off.

New York, N. Y.—On May 11, 1921, four members of L. U. No. 311, employed at the Rosenberg Shop, went on strike. The firm refused to sign a contract for four men, claiming they only had work for three men, but were willing to hire more men when business improves. Matter was adjusted, men returned to work.

Zanesville, Ohio.—On May 12, 1921, three members of L. U. No. 47, Columbus, Ohio, went on strike at the Simon-Linser Brewing Company. Firm refused to sign new agreement, reduced wages 20 per cent. Agreement signed on May 18, 1921.

Omaha, Nebr.—On May 13, 1921, 12 members of L. U. No. 27, employed at the Jetter and Storz Breweries, went on strike. The firms refused to sign an agreement, insisted on \$3.20 to \$4.40 reduction in wages, wanted to sign for six months only. Breweries are still operating as "open shops."

Wilkesbarre, Penn.—On May 19, 1921, 19 members of L. U. No. 163, employed at the Lion Brewing Company, went on strike, because non-union men refused to make application for member-

## UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS

ship. Trouble was adjusted. Men returned to work, May 20, 1921.

Baltimore, Md.—On June 11, 1921, 146 members of our L. U. No. 8, No. 173, No. 177 and No. 258 went on strike at the Globe Brewing and Sales Company, The Standard or Bismac Manufacturing Company, and the Brehm Products Company. The firms insisted upon reductions in wages of \$6.00, 8.00 and \$13.00; unrestricted hiring and discharge; 30 days' notice of cancellation of agreement. Our members were willing to accept \$4.00 reduction in wages; unlimited lay-off; interchange of men. Wallerstein, of New York, supplied experienced cellar and kettlemen to the Globe Brewing and Sales Company. On June 23, 1921, the other three breweries, Fred Bauernschmidt, Wiesel and Guenther, signed agreements with our local unions. The agents for Anheuser-Busch and Schlitz also signed. The Globe Brewing and Sales Company, The Standard or Bismac Manufacturing Company, and the Brehm Products Company are still operating as non-union concerns.

Lawrence, Mass.—On June 18, 1921, 14 members of L. U. No. 119 and No. 125, employed at the Cold Springs Beverage Company went on strike, on account of contract renewal; firm demanded wage reduction. Five brewers, members of L. U. No. 125, returned to work on June 23. One bottler, who had made application to L. U. No. 119, also returned to work. Eight bottlers of L. U. No. 119 remained out and they returned to work on June 24. All men who were re-employed by firm were requested to become stockholders. Contract was signed on August 17, 1921. Two locals were amalgamated as L. U. No. 119.

Appleton, Wis.—On June 20, 1921, nine members of L. U. No. 290, employed at the Walters Brewing Company, were locked out, because they refused to accept reduction in wages. Members voted 7 to 2 to return to work and accept \$4.00 reduction and returned on June 21, 1921.

Chicago, Ill.—On July 1, 1921, 16 members of L. U. No. 121 were locked out by the North Western Elevator Company, declaring they would no longer operate a Union plant and would establish a \$0.50 hourly wage scale. Matter adjusted satisfactorily, and men returned to work, July 22, 1921.

O'Fallon, Ill.—On July 5, 1921, 19 members of L. U. No. 108, employed at the Tiedemann Milling Company, went on strike. Firm demanded \$3.50 to \$4.00 wage reduction. Decided to refer matter to arbitration; men returned to work on July 13, 1921, pending arbitration. The arbitration board rendered a decision, giving the men  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents (two and one-half cents) per hour above the scale established on July 1.

Dayton, Ohio.—On July 9, 1921, 61 members of L. U. No. 50 and No. 192, employed in the breweries, went on strike on account of contract renewal; firms refused to recognize our engineers and wanted reduction in wages. Men returned to work July



## TWENTY-THIRD CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION

16, 1921, under former conditions. Matter in regard to mechanical department to be adjusted between International Organizations. Brewery proprietors, however, failed to keep their promise and signed agreements with Stationary Engineers' local union, covering all engineers and firemen employed in breweries. On November 1, 1921, the breweries signed an agreement with L. U. No. 50 covering all departments, including the mechanical department. After various conferences between representatives of our organization and the stationary engineers, the engineers employed at the Olt Brewery and the Schantz-Thomas Brewery, transferred to L. U. No. 50 during the month of December; the engineers employed at the Hollenkamp Brewery did not transfer to L. U. No. 50 and were given until January 8 to do so, and complied with instructions.

Louisville, Ky.—On July 13, 1921, two men employed at the Epping Soft Drink Firm were called on strike. Firm refused to sign agreement. Both men obtained other employment. Firm signed agreement, October 25, 1921.

San Antonio, Texas.—On July 15, 1921, one member of L. U. No. 112, employed at the Stevens-Etter Agency, was called on strike, because agent refused to sign agreement. Strike benefits were paid for 12 weeks, ending October 14, 1921. Strike was adjusted. Agent agreed to employ one union man, but not the striker, and other non-union men should be initiated in L. U. No. 112.

Rochester, N. Y.—On August 3, 1921, 15 members of L. U. No. 57, employed at the Qualtop Beverage Company, went on strike, because firm served notice of a reduction in wages and increase in hours. Firm refused to have any further dealings with union. Engineers and firemen, members of Stationary Organizations remained at work. The firm refused to make any settlement and is, therefore, on the "Unfair" List.

Minneapolis, Minn.—On September 9, 1921, 18 members of L. U. No. 92, and 10 other men, employed as car coopers in the elevators, were discharged because they signed a petition asking Mr. McNulty, an elevator proprietor, to sign a labor agreement for one year. Strike benefits were paid to five members for one week and to 13 members for two weeks; after this the men returned to work under old conditions, without an agreement.

San Antonio, Texas.—On September 10, 1921, 65 members of L. U. No. 112, employed by the Alamo Industries, went on strike in defiance of orders of General Executive Board, to hold all matters in abeyance, to force re-instatement of an engineer, who was discharged because he refused to accept transfer to pipe house. Men ordered by General Executive Board on September 12, 1921, to return to work and submit differences to arbitration. Alamo Industries refused to re-instate strikers, claiming they left the company in a lurch by going on strike the morning after a terrible flood. Those engineers who were members of the Stationary Engineers' Union did not go on strike, and supplied

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engineers for the positions vacated by our striking members. General Executive Board refused to pay strike benefits. Effective agitation has been conducted against the Alamo Industries, but no settlement has been reached.

Hyde Park, Pa.—On October 24, 1921, seven men, employed by the Hyde Park Brewery, who had been organized by L. U. No. 22, No. 67 and No. 144, went on strike, because firm refused to sign a contract. Strike benefits were discontinued, April 1, 1922, and the firm placed on the "Unfair" List. Later, firm changed hands and the new company signed contract.

Detroit, Michigan.—On February 1, 1922, three members of L. U. No. 38 were locked out by "Hodde Brothers" (Wholesale Distributors of Anheuser-Busch and Soft Drinks). Firm notified each driver that all of its products would be delivered by a Teaming Company.

Kansas City, Mo.—On March 20, 1922, five members of L. U. No. 46 (two drivers and three bottlers), were locked out at the Westport Carbonating Works immediately upon this plant being taken over by The "Eagle Bottling Company," a large non-union concern. These members were placed at work at the Electric Bottling Company.

Philadelphia, Pa.—On March 20, 1922, 11 commission drivers, members of L. U. No. 183, went on strike at the Booth Bottling Company, because they were notified that their commission would be cut 10 per cent on March 20. Twelve bottlers remained at work under condition that no goods be taken out of the plant. Drivers returned to work on March 22, 1922, under former conditions.

Milwaukee, Wis.—On April 17, 1922, 314 members of L. U. No. 9, No. 25, No. 72 and No. 213, employed at the Schlitz and Pabst Brewing Companies, were called on strike because firms refused to sign agreements which provided a 10 per cent reduction in wages; all other working conditions same as heretofore. These two firms, through the Milwaukee Brewers' Association, declared for the "Open Shop." On April 20, 1922, the engineers and firemen employed by these two firms were called on strike, as firms hired non-union men.

"Open Shop" notices were posted in all other breweries announcing that they would be run on the "Open Shop" basis beginning April 24.

Therefore, 130 members were called on strike at the Miller, Gettleman, Cream City, and Independent Milwaukee Brewing Companies, and at the Milwaukee-Waukesha and Gutsch Agencies on April 26, 1922. Engineers and Firemen were called out on April 29, 1922.

The Blatz Brewing Company and the following agencies signed the agreements: West Bend Lithia Company; Prima Beverage Company; Milwaukee Beverage Company; Christ. Meyland Distributors; Anheuser-Busch, Godfrey and Sons, and Heilemann Brewing Company, LaCrosse, Wis.

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May 3, 1922, the Independent-Milwaukee Brewing Company, signed the agreements.

On May 17, 1922, the Cream City Brewing Company signed the agreements and all men returned to work on the next morning.

Strike pending at the Schlitz, the Pabst, the Miller and the Gettleman Breweries.

### MILWAUKEE AGENCIES

Kansas City, Missouri.—On May 4, 1922, two members of L. U. No. 46, employed at the Schlitz Agency, were called on strike.

Pendergast Distributing Company, handling Pabst and Miller products, agreed to discontinue when present supply was disposed of. Would last about five weeks. The firm did not keep its promise, as a carload of unfair beer was received on June 9. All members employed there were called on strike.

Toledo, Ohio.—On May 8, 1922, one member of L. U. No. 87, employed at Agency of Schlitz Brewing Company, was called on strike.

Minneapolis, Minn.—On May 11, 1922, one member of L. U. No. 269, employed at Schlitz Agency, and one member of L. U. No. 269 employed at Miller Agency, were called on strike.

St. Paul, Minn.—One member of L. U. No. 214, employed at the Schlitz Agency, was called on strike.

Chicago, Ill.—On May 15, 1922, six members of L. U. No. 342 and six members of L. U. No. 344 were called on strike at the Schlitz Agencies.

Louisville, Ky.—Two men employed at the Schlitz Agency were ordered to go on strike on Monday, May 15, 1922. The agent, a member of the organization, refused to come out and was expelled. Other member came out and later secured other employment.

Columbus, Ohio.—On May 16, 1922, two members of L. U. No. 47 were called on strike at the Schlitz Agency.

Washington, D. C.—Three men, two members and one permit card man of L. U. No. 48, employed at Schlitz Agency, were called on strike.

Youngstown, Ohio.—One member of L. U. No. 138 employed at Schlitz Agency refuses to go on strike, because he was employed steadily all winter at agency.

Buffalo, N. Y.—One member of L. U. No. 16 employed as Schlitz's agent has not given up the agency and was expelled by the local union.

One member of L. U. No. 16, employed at Schlitz's Agency, was called on strike June 9, 1922. Was out two days, then obtained employment in a brewery.



## UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS

Indianapolis, Indiana.—One member of L. U. No. 150 was employed as the Schlitz Agent. He refused to give up his position and was expelled by the union.

Peru, Illinois.—One member of L. U. No. 33, employed at Schlitz Agency, went on strike August 14, 1922. Later on secured other employment.

St. Joseph, Missouri.—Three members of L. U. No. 93, employed at Hund and Eger Bottling Company, handling Pabst products, went on strike September 11, 1922. Remained out eight days, after which time a satisfactory settlement was reached with firm, whereby fair beer was handled.

Waukesha, Wisconsin.—On May 15, 1922, 25 members of L. U. No. 102, employed at the Milwaukee-Waukesha Brewery, were called on strike because firm refused to sign agreement. Strike pending.

Kansas City, Missouri.—On May 1, 1922, L. U. No. 46 ordered one bottler employed at the Whistle Bottling Company on strike. Firm refused to sign agreement and employed non-union men. This bottler refuses to quit work, and was expelled by L. U. No. 46 on May 23. Strike pending.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—On May 22, 1922, members of L. U. No. 64 went on strike because firm refused to sign new agreement. Agreement was signed after strike of two hours, and all members returned to work.

Fernie, B. C.—All members employed in the breweries went on strike on June 1, because the local union could not get an adjustment of its agreement. Employers demanded \$1.50 per day reduction in wages. After further negotiations employers offered new proposition and settlement was finally reached for a 0.50 per day reduction in wages. Contract was signed and all men returned to work.

St. Louis, Mo.—Members of L. U. No. 303, employed in all but five soft drink shops, went on strike, June 20, 1922, to obtain signing of contract. Contracts were signed after men were on strike for six hours, and all men returned to work.

Kansas City, Mo.—One hundred and thirty-nine members of L. U. No. 203 went on strike at noon July 3, 1922, in the grain elevators to obtain a new agreement. On July 21, 1922, six firms had signed the agreement; three firms in Kansas City, Kansas, refused to sign and are, therefore, "unfair."

Lawrence, Mass.—Seven members of L. U. No. 119 and four permit card men went on strike on July 5, 1922, at the Cold Springs Beverage Company, to obtain recognition and a signed contract. Strike is pending.

Indianapolis, Ind.—On July 21, 1922, 18 men went on strike at the Monument Bottling Company, to obtain recogni-

## TWENTY-THIRD CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION

tion and a signed agreement. A satisfactory settlement was made, the firm signing the agreement of L. U. No. 150, and all men returned to work on July 25.

Philipsburg, Pa.—Six men went on an unauthorized strike on July 24, 1922, at the Philipsburg Brewery, because of a grievance the men claimed they had against the firm regarding the unloading of coal. The firm refused to re-instate the men, claiming they had quit. The strike was lost.

Chicago, Ill.—Fifteen members of local union No. 121 went on strike on October 9, 1922, at the Northwestern Malting Company to resist a wage reduction. Men returned to work on October 13, 1922.

Wilkesbarre, Pa. — Twenty-three members of Local Union No. 163, employed at the Reichards Brewery, were locked out on November 6, 1922, because drivers would not load while inside men were laid off. Satisfactory settlement effected and men returned to work on November 9, 1922.

Evansville, Ind.—On March 30, 1923, seven members of L. U. No. 84, employed at the Sterling Products Company went on strike as the Company refused to sign agreement of L. U. No. 84. Engineers and firemen refused to go out and were expelled by L. U. No. 84. These expelled members were taken into the stationary engineers' and firemen's unions. These unions signed agreements with the Sterling Products Company and tried to have the Central Labor Union, of Evansville, declare the Sterling Products Company fair, but were unsuccessful. This strike is still pending. All of the striking members secured work elsewhere, the last three going to work, May 12, 1923.

Toronto, Ont.—On April 25, 1923, 56 members of L. U. No. 304, Toronto, employed at the O'Keefe Brewery, went on strike; firm refused to sign agreement that had been signed by the other firms and refused to arbitrate the differences. This strike is still pending.

Mauch Chunk, Pa.—On August 2, 1923, 16 members of Branch No. 5, of Local Union No. 163, went on strike at the Ortlieb Brewing Company to obtain a \$5.00 weekly increase, the six-day week for engineers and firemen, and to compel firm to work men not longer than the regular work day. Men ordered to return to work and submit matter to arbitration. Men returned to work on August 3.

Of these 53 strikes and lockouts:

- 17 strikes were won;
- 12 strikes were compromised;
- 7 strikes were lost, and
- 17 strikes are pending.

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Two thousand four hundred and twenty members and 26 extra men participated in these 53 strikes and lockouts.

These strikes and lockouts cost the International Union \$385,599.90. This sum was expended as follows:

Union	City	Benefits	Agitation Exp.
J. L. E. B., Baltimore, Md. ....		\$ 50,280.00	\$ 16,604.23
J. L. E. B., Chicago, Ill. ....		562.50	497.50
J. L. E. B., Cleveland, Ohio ....		45.00	517.48
J. L. E. B., Columbus, Ohio ....		2,754.00	3,498.80
J. L. E. B., Dayton, Ohio ....		2,182.00	704.34
J. L. E. B., Detroit, Mich. ....		72,259.00	38,661.05
J. L. E. B., Evansville, Ind. ....		261.00	563.50
J. L. E. B., Louisville, Ky. ....		423.00	284.58
J. L. E. B., Milwaukee, Wis. ....		91,656.00	14,009.15
J. L. E. B., Minneapolis, Minn. ....		126.00	691.04
J. L. E. B., Pittsburg, Pa. ....		663.00	86.45
J. L. E. B., Toledo, Ohio ....		36.00	48.75
L. U. No. 27, Omaha, Nebr. ....		990.00	874.30
L. U. No. 33, Peru, Ill. ....		126.00	
L. U. No. 35, Hartford, Conn. ....		6,536.00	200.00
L. U. No. 46, Kansas City, Mo. ....		618.00	606.20
L. U. No. 48, Washington, D. C. ....		180.00	82.50
L. U. No. 57, Rochester, N. Y. ....		1,640.00	
L. U. No. 59, New York, N. Y. ....		180.00	
L. U. No. 81, LaCrosse, Wis. ....		11,079.00	4,134.05
L. U. No. 92, Minneapolis, Minn. ..		279.00	
L. U. No. 93, St. Joseph, Mo. ....		27.00	
L. U. No. 95, LaCrosse, Wis. ....		4,257.00	
L. U. No. 98, Davenport, Iowa ....		3,025.00	1,314.80
L. U. No. 102, Waukesha, Wis. ....		3,708.00	733.53
L. U. No. 108, O'Fallon, Ill. ....		171.00	272.88
L. U. No. 111, Houston, Texas ....		14,644.00	5,002.46
L. U. No. 112, San Antonio, Texas		108.00	1,846.27
L. U. No. 119, Lawrence, Mass. ....		1,899.00	994.10
L. U. No. 121, Chicago, Ill. ....		504.00	
L. U. No. 179, Akron, Ohio ....		4,238.00	1,951.68
L. U. No. 203, Kansas City, Mo. ....		5,706.00	
L. U. No. 226, Wausau, Wis. ....		1,062.00	175.00
L. U. No. 231, Steubenville, Ohio		792.00	880.85
L. U. No. 304, Toronto, Ont. ....		3,082.50	1,850.91
L. U. No. 307, Mobile, Ala. ....		9.00	100.00
L. U. No. 336, Petaluma, Cal. ....		1,008.00	50.00
L. U. No. 378, Sherman, Texas ....		1,071.00	136.50

Strike Benefits .....\$288,187.00

Agitation Expenses ..... 97,372.90

Total .....\$385,559.90

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As a result of these strikes we now have on the "Unfair List":

The Coors Malted Milk and Beverage Co., Golden, Colo.  
The Yuncker Bottling Works, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Independent Produce Company, Davenport, Iowa.  
American Brewery, Wausau, Wisconsin.  
Burkhardt Brewery, Akron, Ohio.  
Akron Brewery, Akron, Ohio.  
Renner Brewery, Akron, Ohio.  
All Detroit Breweries, except the Union Brewery and Berghoff Agency.  
Jetter Brewery, Omaha, Nebraska.  
Storz Brewery, Omaha, Nebraska.  
Globe Brewing and Sales Co., Baltimore, Md.  
Standard or Bismac Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md.  
Brehm Products Company, Baltimore, Md.  
Qualtop Beverage Company, Rochester, N. Y.  
Alamo Industries, San Antonio, Texas.  
Westport Carbonating Company, Kansas City, Mo.  
SCHLITZ Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.  
PABST Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.  
MILLER Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Gettleman Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Milwaukee-Waukesha Brewery (Fox Head Brewery) Waukesha, Wis.  
Cold Springs Beverage Company, Lawrence, Mass.  
Sterling Products Company, Evansville, Ind.  
O'Keefe Brewery, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

The above statistics of strikes, the result of strikes and the expenses incurred, bears out our statement made at the last convention. We, therefore, deem it our duty to again point out the need of closer co-operation of the entire membership in assisting our local unions that are forced to wage a fight. It is indeed more difficult to carry on an agitation against cereal beverages than beer. The former method of agitation no longer applies to the needs of today, as the method of distribution has changed from that of the former saloon to that of the private home, the soft drink parlors, the temporary summer stands, etc.

Our fights today must be made by appeals to the individual purchaser in the homes. This makes the task more tedious and the results slower.

We urge that every possible assistance be given by the entire membership in carrying on an agitation against non-union firms.

### CHANGES IN LOCAL AND BRANCH UNIONS

Los Angeles, Cal.—Branch No. 8 of L. U. No. 227, Wholesale Liquor and Winery Employees, disbanded and a few members were transferred to Branch No. 6 of L. U. No. 227; reported to headquarters, December 1, 1920.

Petaluma, Cal.—L. U. No. 336, Flour and Cereal Workers, surrendered its charter, April 20, 1923; a few members who desired to remain in the organization were instructed to transfer to L. U. No. 7, San Francisco.

Murphysboro, Ill.—Branch No. 6 of L. U. No. 21, Brewery and Beverage, Flour and Cereal Workers, had its charter revoked on February 8, 1923, and three members of the Branch became direct members of L. U. No. 21.

Pekin, Ill.—L. U. No. 73, Corn Products Workers, surrendered its charter on June 22, 1923, and a few members transferred to L. U. No. 109 of Pekin.

Quincy, Ill.—Local Unions No. 39, No. 239 and No. 263 were amalgamated and received Charter No. 39, Brewery and Beverage Workers, February 23, 1923.

Thornton and Chicago Heights, Ill.—L. U. No. 339, Brewery, Beverage and Soft Drink Workers surrendered its charter and the members became direct members of the Chicago Local Unions.

Baltimore, Md.—Local Unions No. 8, No. 173 and No. 258, amalgamated and received Charter No. 10, Brewery and Soft Drink Workers, Brewing, Bottling and Delivery Departments, on February 9, 1922.

Lawrence, Mass.—L. U. No. 125 was amalgamated with L. U. No. 119 in August, 1921.

Lowell, Mass.—Local Unions No. 117 and No. 318 surrendered their charters and were amalgamated as Branch No. 1 of L. U. No. 14, Boston, Mass., February 16, 1921.

Detroit, Mich.—Local Union No. 314, Soft Drink Workers, surrendered its charter, October 25, 1920, and one good-standing member was transferred to L. U. No. 181, of Detroit.

Detroit, Mich.—Local Unions No. 3, No. 38 and No. 181 were amalgamated and received Charter No. 3, Cereal Beverage and Soft Drink Workers, March 21, 1922.

Faribault, Minn.—L. U. No. 267, Flour and Cereal Workers, surrendered its charter and received Branch Charter No. 3 of L. U. No. 92, Minneapolis, October 18, 1920.

Mankato, Minn.—L. U. No. 94 Flour and Cereal Workers, surrendered its charter and received Branch Charter No. 2 of L. U. No. 92, Minneapolis, October 18, 1920.

Montgomery, Minn.—L. U. No. 296, Flour and Cereal Workers, surrendered its charter and received Branch Charter No. 1 of L. U. No. 92, Minneapolis, October 18, 1920.

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Lexington, Mo.—L. U. No. 56 surrendered its charter and a few members transferred to L. U. No. 46 of Kansas City, Mo., on January 11, 1921.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Charter of Branch No. 1, Cereal Beverage and Soft Drink Workers of L. U. No. 132 withdrawn, and members transferred as direct members of the Philadelphia Local Unions.

Union Hill, N. J.—L. U. No. 305, Soft Drink and Mineral Water Workers, surrendered its charter, and a few members were transferred to Local Unions No. 19 and No. 106, in September, 1921.

Albany, N. Y.—L. U. No. 129, Ale Workers, surrendered its charter and the members transferred to L. U. No. 88 in March, 1921.

Albany, N. Y.—Local Unions No. 15, No. 88 and No. 375 were amalgamated and received Charter No. 15, Brewery, Beverage and Soft Drink Workers, in February, 1922.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Charter of L. U. No. 189, Maltsters, was revoked on November 24, 1920, and members transferred to L. U. No. 4, Buffalo.

New York City, N. Y.—Soft Drink Workers, formerly direct members of L. U. No. 96, of New York City, were transferred to L. U. No. 59, October 22, 1920.

Schenectady, N. Y.—L. U. No. 30, Brewery, Beverage and Soft Drink Workers, surrendered its charter December 28, 1922, and two members transferred to L. U. No. 15, Albany.

Troy, N. Y.—Local Unions No. 13, 34 and 376 were amalgamated and received Charter No. 13 as Brewery, Beverage and Soft Drink Workers in February, 1922.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Branch No. 1, Soft Drink Workers of L. U. No. 199, surrendered its charter and the members transferred to L. U. No. 199.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Local Unions No. 17, No. 91 and No. 164 were amalgamated and received Charter No. 17, Brewery and Beverage Workers, January 5, 1923.

Columbus, Ohio.—Local Unions No. 47, No. 147 and No. 202 were amalgamated and received Charter No. 47 on February 2, 1921.

Sandusky, Ohio.—L. U. No. 55 surrendered its charter and received Branch Charter No. 1, Brewery and Beverage Workers of L. U. No. 17, Cleveland, Ohio, June 2, 1923.

Charleroi, Pa.—L. U. No. 363, Brewery, Beverage and Soft Drink Workers surrendered its charter on June 1, 1921, and the members became direct members of Local Unions No. 22, No. 67 and No. 144.



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Kittaning, Pa.—Joint Branch No. 4 to Pittsburgh, Pa., and Latrobe, Pa.—Joint Branch No. 6 to Pittsburgh, Pa. surrendered their charters and became direct members of L. U. No. 22, No. 67 and No. 144.

Mahanoy City, Pa.—Branch No. 2, Local Union No. 163, surrendered its Branch Charter and received L. U. No. 80 Charter March 8, 1922.

Masontown, Pa.—Branch No. 4, Brewery and Beverage Workers, was dropped March 8, 1922, and re-organized in July, 1922.

Mount Pleasant, Pa.—Joint Branch No. 5, and New Castle, Pa.—Joint Branch No. 14, of Pittsburg, Pa., Brewery and Beverage Workers, surrendered their charters and became direct members of Local Unions No. 22, No. 67 and No. 144.

Antigo, Wis.—Local Union No. 158, Brewery and Malt House Workers, surrendered its charter on January 11, 1921, and the members were instructed to either pay their dues or renew their withdrawal cards direct to headquarters.

La Crosse, Wis.—Local Union No. 95, Flour and Cereal Workers surrendered its charter, September 30, 1921, and the members transferred to L. U. No. 81, La Crosse, Wis.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Local Unions No. 9, No. 25, No. 72, No. 89 and No. 213, Brewery, Beverage, Malt, Yeast and Soft Drink Workers, amalgamated and received Local Union Charter No. 9, February 8, 1923, and all Branches of L. U. No. 89 were rechartered as Branches of Local Union No. 9.

Wausau, Wis.—Local Union No. 226, Wausau, Wis., was instructed to return its charter on June 28, 1923, and the three members to transfer to Local Union No. 9, Milwaukee Wis.

## CHARTERS GRANTED IN FOLLOWING LOCALITIES

Benton, Ill.—Cereal and Soft Drink Workers were organized and were granted Local Union Charter No. 100, on July 26, 1923.

Pinckneyville, Ill.—The Flour and Cereal Workers were organized and were granted Branch Charter No. 3 of L. U. No. 21, in August, 1922.

Boonville, Ind.—Flour and Cereal Workers were organized and were granted L. U. Charter No. 36, March 31, 1921.

Morganfield, Ky.—Flour and Cereal Workers were organized and were granted Branch Charter No. 1 of L. U. No. 153, in August, 1922.

Crookston, Minn.—Flour and Cereal Workers were organized and were granted Branch Charter No. 4 of L. U. No. 92. Prior to the disbanding of L. U. No. 92 the Branch Charter

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No. 4 was withdrawn and L. U. Charter No. 125 granted to Crookston.

New York City, N. Y.—The Soft Drink Workers were organized and were granted Branch Charter No. 1 of L. U. No. 59, April 9, 1921.

New York City, N. Y.—Another group of Soft Drink Workers was organized and was granted Branch Charter No. 2 of L. U. No. 59, January 13, 1923.

Grand Forks, North Dakota.—Flour and Cereal Workers were organized and were granted L. U. Charter No. 75, June 6, 1923.

Bonham, Texas.—Flour and Cereal Workers were organized and were granted L. U. Charter No. 379, October 26, 1921.

Breckenridge, Texas.—Ice and Cold Storage Workers were organized and were granted Local Union Charter No. 189, August 18, 1922.

Denton, Texas.—Flour and Cereal Workers were organized and were granted L. U. Charter No. 380, December 28, 1922.

Sanger, Texas.—Flour and Cereal Workers were organized and were granted L. U. Charter No. 181 in December, 1922.

LaCrosse, Wis.—Syrup Workers were organized and received L. U. Charter No. 129 on November 3, 1921.

Calgary, Alta., Canada.—Flour and Cereal and Grain Elevator Workers were organized and received L. U. Charter No. 128, December 1, 1920.

Medicine Hat, Alta., Canada.—Flour and Cereal Workers were organized and received L. U. Charter No. 219, December 6, 1920.

Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada.—Brewery Workers were organized and received L. U. Charter No. 296, July 7, 1922.

Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada.—Grain Elevator Workers were organized and received Branch Charter No. 1 of L. U. No. 1, November 1, 1920.

### DISBANDED LOCAL UNIONS AND BRANCHES

Mobile, Ala.—L. U. No. 307, Soft Drink and Mineral Water Workers, April 16, 1921.

Milliken, Colo.—Branch No. 1, L. U. No. 44, Flour and Cereal Workers, 1922.

Jacksonville, Fla.—L. U. No. 171, Cereal Beverage Workers, June 2, 1922.

Beardstown, Ill.—L. U. No. 278, Flour and Cereal Workers, October, 1920.



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Chicago, Ill.—L. U. No. 361, Grain Elevator and Feed Mill Workers, January 12, 1921.

Danville, Ill.—L. U. No. 335, Brewery and Beverage Workers, August 15, 1923.

East St. Louis, Ill.—L. U. No. 382, Flour and Cereal Workers, January 12, 1921.

Granite City, Ill.—L. U. No. 209, Corn Products Workers, January 11, 1923.

Kewanee, Ill.—L. U. No. 329, Brewery and Beverage Workers, 1922.

Murphysboro, Ill.—Branch No. 6, of L. U. No. 21, Brewery, Beverage, Flour and Cereal Workers, February 8, 1923.

Ottawa, Ill.—L. U. No. 135, Brewery and Beverage Workers, May 2, 1922.

Peoria, Ill.—L. U. No. 167, Brewery and Beverage Workers, April, 1921.

Pinckneyville, Ill.—Branch No. 3, of L. U. No. 21, Flour and Cereal Workers, 1922.

Trenton, Ill.—Branch No. 3, of L. U. No. 21, Brewery and Beverage Workers, December 20, 1920.

Anderson, Ind.—L. U. No. 283, Cereal Beverage Workers, January 11, 1923.

Evansville, Ind.—L. U. No. 100, Flour and Cereal Workers, December 11, 1920.

Lafayette, Ind.—L. U. No. 113; Cereal Beverage and Soft Drink Workers, January 11, 1923.

South Bend, Ind.—L. U. No. 272, Cereal Beverage Workers, June 7, 1923.

Clinton, Iowa.—L. U. No. 77, Corn Products Workers, January 11, 1922.

Topeka, Kansas.—L. U. No. 221, Flour and Cereal Workers, January 11, 1923.

Fall River, Mass.—L. U. No. 137, Brewery and Beverage Workers, February 1, 1923.

Holyoke, Mass.—L. U. No. 123, Brewery and Beverage Workers, January 11, 1923.

Lowell, Mass.—L. U. No. 190, Brewery and Soft Drink Bottlers, October 1, 1920.

New Bedford, Mass.—L. U. No. 197, Brewery and Beverage Workers, February 1, 1923.

Pittsfield, Mass.—L. U. No. 324, Brewery, Beverage and Soft Drink Workers, January 11, 1923.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—L. U. No. 10, Cereal Beverage Workers, January, 1921.

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Austin, Minn.—L. U. No. 229, Flour and Cereal Workers, January 12, 1921.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—L. U. No. 370, Flour and Cereal Workers, 1921.

Cold Springs, Minn.—Branch No. 2, of L. U. No. 103, Brewery and Beverage Workers, reported May 16, 1923.

Crookston, Minn.—L. U. No. 125, Flour and Cereal Workers, August 15, 1923.

Duluth, Minn.—Branch No. 1, of L. U. No. 74, Flour and Cereal Workers, December 10, 1921.

Faribault, Minn.—Branch No. 3, of L. U. No. 92, Flour and Cereal Workers, December, 1922.

Hastings, Minn.—Branch No. 3, of L. U. No. 103, Brewery and Beverage Workers and Maltsters, April, 1921.

Janesville, Minn.—L. U. No. 116, Flour and Cereal Workers, January 12, 1921.

Jordan, Minn.—Branch No. 1, of L. U. No. 103, Brewery and Beverage Workers, reported May 16, 1923.

Mankato, Minn.—Branch No. 2 L. U. No. 92, Flour and Cereal Workers, December, 1922.

Marshall, Minn.—L. U. No. 188, Flour and Cereal Workers, January 12, 1921.

Minneapolis, Minn.—L. U. No. 92, Flour, Cereal, Grain Elevator and Linseed Oil Workers, December, 1922.

Montgomery, Minn.—Branch No. 1, of L. U. No. 92, Flour and Cereal Workers, December, 1922.

Morristown, Minn.—L. U. No. 299, Flour and Cereal Workers, January 12, 1921.

New Prague, Minn.—L. U. No. 332, Flour and Cereal Workers, January 12, 1921.

New Ulm, Minn.—L. U. No. 186, Flour and Cereal Workers, January 11, 1923.

Red Wing, Minn.—L. U. No. 295, Flour and Cereal and Linseed Oil Workers, January 11, 1923.

Waseca, Minn.—L. U. No. 254, Flour and Cereal Workers, January 12, 1921.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Branch No. 9, of L. U. No. 21, Brewery and Beverage Workers, February, 1921.

Jefferson City, Mo.—L. U. No. 262, Brewery and Beverage Workers, March, 1921.

St. Louis, Mo.—L. U. No. 211, Grain Elevator Workers, August 24, 1920.

St. Louis, Mo.—L. U. No. 347, Ice Plant Workers, January 12, 1921.

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Sedalia, Mo.—L. U. No. 379, Brewery and Beverage and Soft Drink Workers, January 12, 1921.

Sikeston, Mo.—L. U. No. 359, Flour and Cereal Workers, April, 1921.

Billings, Mont.—Branch No. 5, of L. U. No. 104, Cereal Beverage Workers, 1921.

Bozeman, Mont.—Branch No. 9, of L. U. No. 104, Cereal Beverage Workers, November 21, 1920.

Bozeman, Mont.—L. U. No. 291, Flour and Cereal Workers, February 23, 1923.

Great Falls, Mont.—L. U. No. 200, Cereal Beverage and Soft Drink Workers, January 11, 1923.

Great Falls, Mont.—L. U. No. 243, Flour and Cereal Workers, January 11, 1923.

Helena, Mont.—Branch No. 1, of L. U. No. 104, Cereal Beverage Workers, November 21, 1920.

Harlowton, Mont.—L. U. No. 242, Flour and Cereal Workers, August 15, 1923.

Kalispell, Mont.—Branch No. 4, of L. U. No. 104, Cereal Beverage Workers, November 21, 1920.

Manhattan, Mont.—Branch No. 7, of L. U. No. 104, Malsters, November 21, 1920.

Missoula, Mont.—L. U. No. 288, Flour and Cereal Workers, 1921.

Red Lodge, Mont.—Branch No. 8, L. U. No. 104, Cereal Beverage Workers, November 21, 1920.

Reno, Nevada.—L. U. No. 352, Cereal Beverage and Soft Drink Workers, January 11, 1923.

Edgewater, N. J.—L. U. No. 178, Corn Products Workers, January 12, 1921.

Amsterdam, N. Y.—L. U. No. 250, Brewery, Beverage and Soft Drink Workers, March, 1921.

Ellenville, N. Y.—Branch No. 1, of L. U. No. 63, Brewery and Beverage Workers, December, 1920.

Kingston, N. Y.—L. U. No. 63, Brewery and Beverage Workers, April, 1921.

Drake, North Dakota.—L. U. No. 365, Flour and Cereal Workers, March 9, 1923.

Grand Forks, North Dakota.—L. U. No. 53, Flour and Cereal Workers, January 11, 1923.

Jamestown, North Dakota.—L. U. No. 366, Flour and Cereal Workers, February, 1923.

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Mandan, North Dakota.—L. U. No. 367, Flour and Cereal Workers, March, 1921.

Minot, North Dakota.—L. U. No. 66, Flour and Cereal Workers, January 11, 1923.

Akron, Ohio.—L. U. No. 179, Brewery and Beverage Workers, January 11, 1923.

Alliance, Ohio.—Branch No. 2, of L. U. No. 146, Brewery and Beverage Workers, 1921.

Canton, Ohio.—L. U. No. 146, Brewery and Beverage Workers, 1921.

Bucyrus, Ohio.—Branch No. 2, L. U. No. 276, Brewery and Beverage Workers, August 15, 1923.

Findlay, Ohio.—L. U. No. 155, Brewery and Beverage Workers, December 3, 1920.

Marion, Ohio.—Branch No. 3, of L. U. No. 276, Brewery and Beverage Workers, August 15, 1923.

Brownsville, Pa.—Branch No. 2, of L. U. No. 309, Brewery and Beverage Workers, March 8, 1922.

DuBois, Pa. — L. U. No. 240, Brewery and Beverage Workers, August 15, 1923.

Indiana, Pa.—L. U. No. 61, Brewery and Beverage Workers, August 26, 1920.

Phillipsburg, Pa.—Branch No. 1, of L. U. No. 240, Brewery and Beverage Workers, August 15, 1923.

Chattanooga, Tenn. — L. U. No. 377, Flour and Cereal Workers, Colored, January 12, 1921.

Chattanooga, Tenn. — L. U. No. 380, Flour and Cereal Workers, White, January 12, 1921.

Galveston, Texas.—L. U. No. 130, Cereal Beverage, Soft Drink, Ice Plant, Flour and Cereal Workers, November, 1921.

Galveston, Texas.—L. U. No. 260, Flour and Cereal Workers, January 11, 1923.

Houston, Texas.—L. U. No. 372, Flour and Cereal Workers, January, 1923.

San Antonio, Texas.—L. U. No. 172, Creamery Workers, April 6, 1921.

San Antonio, Texas.—L. U. No. 275, Ice Plant Workers, January 12, 1921.

Sherman, Texas.—L. U. No. 378, Flour and Cereal Workers, August 15, 1923.

Antigo, Wis.—L. U. No. 158, Brewery and Beverage Workers, January 11, 1921.

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Burlington, Wis.—Branch No. 5, of L. U. No. 89, Brewery and Beverage Workers, March, 1921.

Oconto, Wis.—Branch No. 1, of L. U. No. 107, Brewery and Beverage Workers, October 2, 1922.

Superior, Wis.—L. U. No. 74, Flour and Cereal Workers, December 10, 1921.

Waterloo, Wis.—Branch No. 1, of L. U. No. 89, Maltsters, February, 1921.

Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.—L. U. No. 266, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink and Brewery Workers, 1922.

Calgary, Alta., Canada.—L. U. No. 128, Flour and Cereal Workers, January 11, 1923.

Medicine Hat, Alta., Canada.—L. U. No. 219, Flour and Cereal Workers, January 11, 1923.

Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada.—L. U. No. 296, Brewery Workers, August 15, 1923.

New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada.—L. U. No. 286, Brewery Workers, August 15, 1923.

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.—L. U. No. 281, Brewery Workers, August 15, 1923.

Montreal, Quebec, Canada.—L. U. No. 346, Brewery Workers, January 11, 1923.

Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada.—L. U. No. 71, Flour and Cereal Workers, May 29, 1923.

Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada.—Branch No. 1, of L. U. No. 71, Grain Elevator Workers, February 11, 1922.

## THE UNION LABEL

The decline in the use of union labels was predicted at the Milwaukee Convention, the cause of which was brought about by the decrease in the consumption of cereal beverage and the fact that cereal beverage is sold principally in bottles, on which no labels are used.

The label is being used more extensively by syrup manufacturers, who put up their product in small can lots, which are sold to the private home. Inquiry has recently been made by one of the large syrup manufacturers for the right to use the combination label, the same as is in use by the flour mill owners, who are entitled to the label. In most instances the label on flour is put on by stencil on sacks or bags. In a few instances mill owners use the combination label, having same printed on their sacks together with the name of the mill and the brand of the flour. In every instance where the combination label is in use a label agreement must be signed by the employer.

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Following is the form of Label Agreement in use:

LABEL AGREEMENT

This Agreement made this.....day of.....  
19..... between the International Union of United Brewery,  
Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, and the  
..... Mill of .....

WITNESSETH:

FIRST. That in consideration of the Employment Agree-  
ment in existence between the undersigned firm and Local  
Union No.----- of the International Union of United Brewery,  
Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, the Inter-  
national Union agrees to furnish, as long as the Employment  
Agreement is in force and existence, the label of said Interna-  
tional Union. This label may be used either on barrels, sacks  
or packages containing the product of the company on which  
the employer may see fit to use such label. The label shall  
appear in.....color.....only, subject to the termination  
of the Employment Agreement.

SECOND. In case of termination of the Employment  
Agreement by lapse of time, or in case of violation of its terms  
or otherwise, when no new agreement can be consummated or  
the differences adjusted, the undersigned firm agrees on de-  
mand of the International Union or its duly authorized local  
representatives, to at once discontinue the use of the Union  
Label and surrender the cut and property rights in said label  
to the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal  
and Soft Drink Workers of America.

THIRD. In no case shall the Local or International Union  
of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers be  
required to refund any money for such unused barrels, sacks  
or other packages, used by the undersigned firm to distribute  
its products on which the union label appears.

For the International Union of United Brewery, Flour,  
Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America:

.....  
.....  
.....

For the Firm:

For Local Union No.....

.....  
.....  
.....

The following is a table of the number of labels used,  
their cost and the decrease from 1920 to 1923:

From August 1, 1920 to August 31, 1921.

Large General-Labels: 5,062,000 Labels.



## UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS

The cost of printing for the first year was.....\$1,133.88  
The cost of shipping..... 178.37

Total .....\$1,312.25

This shows a decline of 2,023,000 labels in the use of labels comparing the year 1920 to 1921 with the preceding year 1919 to 1920.

From September 1, 1921, to August 31, 1922:

1,879,000 Large General Labels.

100,000 Gummed Labels.

1,979,000 Labels.

The cost of printing for the second years was.....\$ 345.47  
The cost of shipping ..... 64.70

Total .....\$ 410.17

This shows a decline of 3,083,000 labels in the use of labels comparing the year 1921 to 1922 with the preceding year 1920 to 1921.

From September 1, 1922, to August 31, 1923:

1,110,000 Large Labels.

The cost of printing for the third year was.....\$ 305.76  
The cost of shipping ..... 60.84

Total .....\$ 366.60

This shows a decline of 869,000 labels in the use of labels, comparing the year 1922 to 1923 with the preceding year of 1921 to 1922.

We call the attention of the membership that the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has started a systematic campaign for the advancement of the sale of union labeled products. In many of the larger cities they have established local branches, that are functioning actively in their localities and we urge our local unions and membership to render every possible assistance by affiliation with the local branches and become active workers for the advancement of the sale of union labeled products.

The union label is organized labor's greatest weapon.

## OUR POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

In the June session of the American Federation of Labor, held in Denver, Colorado, our delegates succeeded in passing a resolution by unanimous vote of the convention, favoring the modification of the Volstead Enforcement Law. Following the adoption of the resolution there was a general lull in the propaganda and agitation against prohibition. This continued



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until the early part of 1922, or just prior to the primary campaigns for the nomination of Congressmen and Senators, whose terms expired in March, 1923. A committee representing the International Organization appeared before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in February, 1922, and urged the council to activity in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Denver Convention. This led the council to issue a public declaration in favor of modification of the Volstead Enforcement Law.

In January, 1922, the General Executive Board had formulated a plan of activity in the Congressional Primaries and elections. In a number of states the modification of the Volstead Enforcement Law became the chief issue, and candidates running on the platform for modification of the Volstead Enforcement Law in most instances received the nomination.

In addition to the Congressional elections, there were referendum elections in four states. The General Executive Board, recognizing that the most important question confronting our organization was relief from the Volstead Enforcement Law, did everything within its power to achieve success in the referendum elections in the four states, and in support of such candidates who were running on a clear-cut issue of modification of the Volstead Enforcement Law.

There were a number of organizations sprung up in various sections of the country, which were soliciting membership, on the assumption that they were going to work for the modification of the Volstead Enforcement Law. A great number of these organizations were merely dollar collecting institutions, having no intention of doing anything practical to bring relief on the prohibition question.

The General Executive Board had these organizations investigated and found one organization was working honestly and conscientiously to secure relief, and that it was functioning in various sections of the country in the interest of candidates, irrespective of political party affiliations, who were running on an open platform for modification.

In the state of Massachusetts the people initiated a movement to defeat the miniature Volstead Law that was passed by their state legislature. The result was that the people of the state turned down the act of the legislature by more than 100,000 majority.

In the State of Illinois a referendum petition was circulated, calling for the modification of the state enforcement and Volstead enforcement law. In the campaign that followed, every Congressman and Senator was called upon to declare, if elected, whether he would support the vote of his constituents in his district should the people of his district vote in favor of the amendment. The replies that were received were 99 per cent favorable. The result of the election was that the referendum carried by more than 500,000.

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The Illinois referendum was not a mandate to the Legislators, and the word of the representatives to carry out the wishes of his people as expressed in the referendum, is the only guarantee.

In California a referendum was called to defeat the Wright State Enforcement Bill. The campaign was conducted principally by the Trades Union Liberty League. The League put up a splendid fight, although the state was lost by about 30,000 majority voting to sustain the Wright Bill.

In California, quite to the contrary of the belief of the people that the great wine growing sections would vote against the Wright bill, did not develop, and as we had previously predicted, the grape growers supported the Wright Enforcement bill, as their financial revenue from the sale of grapes was more lucrative than if they were permitted to manufacture wine out of their product.

In Ohio a referendum petition was started by liberal forces in the northern part of the state. We were not consulted at the time the start was made to secure signatures, but were later approached to assist. At that time we advised against the calling of a referendum on the wet and dry question in Ohio, as we felt that since Ohio had three times voted dry it was premature to attempt to call for another referendum and urged a delay. We recognized that an effort would be made by the Anti-Saloon League, whose headquarters are in Westerville, Ohio, to prevent the state from reversing its attitude on that question and for the reason that Ohio was the President's home state. The forces behind the petition for a referendum went ahead, however, and finally secured the necessary signatures and submitted the petition to the Attorney General to be placed on the ballot at the November election.

The Attorney General refused to allow the question to go on the ballot and legal proceedings were instituted immediately which resulted in the Ohio Supreme Court reversing the opinion of the Attorney General and compelling him to submit the referendum to a vote of the people. This controversy as to the legality of placing the referendum on the ballot dragged the matter out so that no campaign could be started, and the result was that the Registration Days were over before the Ohio Supreme Court ruled that that question must be submitted to the people. In the larger cities the registration fell off enormously; particularly was this true in the cities of Columbus, Toledo, Cleveland, Akron, Youngstown and Cincinnati.

When the campaign got under way various newspapers took straw polls of the voters, covering several questions. Among them was where the people stood on the beer and wine amendment. The straw polls of the Cincinnati Enquirer, as well as of the dry papers of Columbus and Cleveland, showed better than two to one majority in favor of modification. This

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encouraged the leaders of the liberal forces, who thought that everything was coming their way.

The result of the Ohio election was that the beer bill was defeated by 180,000 majority.

The Ohio situation is a peculiar one, due to the fact that the state is nominally Republican, and the Anti-Saloon League had absolute control of the Republican party.

In the following states the wet and dry question was an issue in either platform expression or Senatorial and Congressional contests:

In New York, platform expression by the Democratic party;

In New Jersey, Senatorial contest;

In Missouri, Senatorial contest;

In Delaware, Senatorial contest.

In the following states the contest was waged in Congressional districts: Iowa, Colorado, Michigan, Kentucky, Indiana, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Louisiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and Texas. In addition to these states the Congressional fight was waged in states where either referendums or Senatorial contests were the principal issue: California, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio and New Jersey.

In Minnesota, Mr. Volstead, author of the Volstead Enforcement Law, was again a candidate to succeed himself to a seat in Congress. Every effort was made by the liberal forces to bring about his defeat, for the moral effect it would have. The activity of the labor forces, including the railway shop crafts, was brought into action. Volstead was defeated. The fight was also waged against the re-election of Senator Kellogg, of Minnesota, who likewise was defeated.

With the exception of the results of the referendum elections in Ohio and California, the result was very favorable, when taking into consideration the short period of time the liberal forces had to organize to a sufficient strength to be a factor in the election.

Every effort should be made when the next Congress convenes to line up sufficient doubtful Congressmen and Senators to support a bill for the modification of the Volstead Enforcement law. In order to accomplish this the membership of our organization must assist when called upon to render services in their locality to bring pressure to bear from the constituents to the Congressman or Senator who is doubtful.

In this work we must unite with all the forces working honestly to bring relief. We are assured that the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the Legislative Committee of the Railway shop crafts will assist in work necessary to be done when Congress meets. The Legislative Committees of these two organizations can be of

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valuable service, both having assisted in the election of Senators and Congressmen in various localities, whom they can approach for support on this question.

There is a rapid changed sentiment sweeping the country, favorable to modification to permit the manufacture and sale of beer. Men high in political, social, financial and labor life of the country have come out in the open for modification. The public in general has awakened to the danger growing out of the centralization of power of the state to the Federal Government by the frequent amendments to the basic laws of our country. There is, indeed, an alarming aspect to the whole prohibition movement. Rights of the people are abruptly disregarded by the invasion of private homes by over-zealous enforcement officers. It is a recognized fact that the sanctity of the American home no longer exists under prohibition and the Volstead law.

The people are aware that the prohibition laws threaten the very fabric of our Constitutional Government and our Republic.

We must avail ourselves of this opportunity and press forward the changed sentiment in an endeavor to organize it into sufficient force to bring about the modification of the law.

We, therefore, recommend that the policy of our organization as laid down by the General Executive Board, so far as the Washington activities are concerned, be carried out.

## SYRUP INDUSTRY

Changes in the syrup industry have taken place since our last convention. The use of syrup by bakers and other large users of sweets fell off considerably when the price of sugar became more normal. This coupled with the fact that the manufacture of home brew products was hampered in many states by more rigid enforcement of state laws and attempts made by the Federal Government in some localities to stop the sale of malt syrup, were the chief causes for the drop in the market of the sale of syrup. There are, however, several large syrup plants in operation.

Following the Milwaukee Convention, your officers set in motion an active agitation against the non-union syrup manufacturers, and on May 12, 1921, we reached an agreement with the Premier Malt Products Company, of Decatur, Illinois. On August 1, 1921, we reached an agreement with the Steubenville plant of the Premier Malt Products Company. On November 3, 1921, an adjustment was reached with the La Crosse Refining Company, of La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Negotiations were then opened with the Wallerstein Syrup Company of New York. After several efforts, we were unable to accomplish anything, as the firm positively refused to rec-

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ognize our organization. We then sent out questionnaires to all our local unions for information as to what breweries were using Wallerstein syrup for the manufacture of their cereal beverages. It is with regret that we must state that many local unions failed to co-operate with us in securing the necessary information. It had been the intention of the General Executive Board to start an aggressive agitation against that product and other non-union syrups manufactured, but other work necessary to hold the International Organization intact, compelled us to offer assistance to our local unions in contract renewals, which occupied the time of all the general officers. This, together with the Congressional campaign, compelled us to abandon the plan for the time being.

There are a number of large non-union syrup manufacturers, namely the Wallerstein Syrup Company of New York, whose product is used extensively in breweries; Pabst Syrup of Milwaukee; Miller Syrup of Milwaukee; Mays Product Company of Chicago, Illinois, and the Stroh Products Company of Detroit, Michigan, principally used in the private homes.

In addition to these companies some independent wholesale dealers purchase syrup from the Clinton Sugar Refining Company of Clinton, Iowa, and reboil and prepare their own product out of that syrup. The Clinton Sugar Refining Company is today a non-union concern, although it was organized a few years ago, the organization went out of existence during the general business depression at the beginning of 1920.

We recommend that every effort be put forth by the local unions and the membership to push the sale of union products and to carry on an agitation against the products of non-union manufacturers.

### CANCELLATION OF AGREEMENT

On November 26, 1920, we received notice from the Coopers' International Union of cancellation of the International Working Agreement with our organization, same to go into effect on January 26, 1921, in accordance with the expiration clause of the International Working Agreement. They informed the International organization that this action was taken by their Executive Board because of the condition that arose in Chicago in June, 1920. The General Executive Board acknowledged receipt of the cancellation, but made no effort to mediate or bring about a further understanding with the Coopers.

On a number of occasions since that time we have had complaints from the Coopers' organization, all of which were investigated and found that they were based on imaginary infringement of jurisdiction rights by members of our organization.



## JURISDICTION DISPUTES WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

In the report of the Officers at the Milwaukee Convention we called the attention of the delegates, that there were possibilities of jurisdiction disputes arising more frequently, due to the changed conditions confronting our Organization and the industry. During the last three years we were confronted with various jurisdiction claims.

With the decrease in the consumption of cereal beverages, a number of plants throughout the country temporarily ceased manufacturing cereal beverages, and in some instances kept only their ice plant in operation and in other instances small cold storage space. This brought up the question of jurisdiction over the men engaged in the mechanical department, by the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

Your Officers have rightfully maintained that these plants have only temporarily ceased to manufacture cereal beverages and that the jurisdiction over the mechanical department was in the same status as it was during the period that the plant was manufacturing beer. This contention has been questioned by representatives of the Organizations mentioned.

In a few localities where the employer hoped to increase the hours of labor and dispose of recognizing the men employed in the ice plant proper, such as the ice pullers, vault and tank men, and believing that his plant would be recognized as a union plant by the engagement of a few engineers and firemen, these employers were unscrupulous enough to recognize those organizations and sign contracts with them, attempting thereby to drive the old members of our organizations into the organizations with whom they signed contracts. No baser ingratitude could have been committed by either such employers or International Organizations, than by taking advantage of a situation such as confronts our Organization at this time.

We have had a number of conferences with the representatives of some of these Organizations, endeavoring to reach an understanding and negotiations are still in progress.

In accordance with instructions of the Milwaukee Convention we endeavored to reach an understanding with the Longshoremen, relative to their claim of jurisdiction over mill workers employed in mills and elevators in the western section of the country, where the Longshoremen have accepted to membership the mill workers. We were unable to accomplish anything in the conference with the representatives of that Organization at the time.



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Repeated efforts were made following the first conference to get the Longshoremen into conference, but their President at that time, T. V. O'Connor, continuously evaded us.

When the slump in the milling industry came on, which led to the disruption of many of the local unions, the Executive Board deemed it advisable to abandon further efforts to reach an adjustment with the Longshoremen, the Board having in mind that the entire subject of mill and elevator workers should be given further consideration at this Convention.

We also faced some jurisdiction claims with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, all of which were adjusted satisfactorily.

### GRAIN ELEVATOR AND MILL WORKERS AND ACTIVITIES OF DETECTIVE AGENCIES AND ALL OF ITS RAMIFICATIONS

Prior to the Milwaukee Convention held in 1920, the General Officers had reports that certain active members of the mill and grain elevator workers were operatives of the Marshall Detective Agency, whose headquarters is located in Kansas City. We had strong suspicion that at least one of the delegates to the Convention at Milwaukee, representing the grain elevator workers of Kansas City, namely J. P. Devlin, was an operative of this Detective Agency, and the Officers brought this matter to the attention of the Credential Committee. At that time, however, we lacked sufficient evidence to prevent the seating of the delegates.

Since the Milwaukee Convention many mill workers' local unions have disbanded, due largely to the conditions brought about by the general business depression. This was hastened to some degree by the activities of the operatives of the Marshall Detective Agency within the ranks of the several local unions.

When the Marshall Detective Agency saw that complete disruption of the local unions was taking place, they realized that they were destroying their own income from the mill owners, who were paying this outfit large sums of money to maintain its operatives in various cities, and for the maintenance of its headquarters in Kansas City. They attempted through an understanding with the large mill owners to prevent complete disruption, by reaching an understanding with the large mill owners to keep the organizations in a weakened condition, as long as the Detective Agency could hold control over the local unions. This latter plan they were, however, not able to carry out, for the inevitable had happened before they could stop the tide.

When the larger mill workers' local unions were finally out of existence, the revenue from the mill owners to the Marshall Detective Agency ceased. This brought about financial

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difficulties for the Detective Agency and resulted in its inability to meet its financial obligations. We were in touch with the situation and having received advice from Kansas City of Devlin's activities, a representative was delegated to make an investigation and found beyond question that Devlin was connected with the Marshall Detective Agency as a partner in the Company. Devlin's resignation as representative of L. U. No. 203 was demanded, as well as his resignation as a member of the International Union, which he complied with.

Shortly following this we were again advised that the financial difficulties of the Marshall Detective Agency were such that further information as to its operation could be secured. This led to an investigation by the representatives of the Organization, with the result that we are now in possession of indisputable evidence of the method adopted by them and the operatives that were employed in various mills, and who were members of our several local unions, working for the destruction of the organization.

These documents reveal all of the active operators they had in our various Mill Workers' Local Unions.

The methods that they employed to bring about dissension in the Local Unions.

The policy laid down by the larger Mill Owners to keep a weakened organization in existence as long as the Detective Agency could hold control over it.

The blackmail system employed by the Detective Agency against active, honest trades unionists from receiving employment at their trade or calling.

Suggestions by the operatives to damage properties of their clients in order to make it appear that the organization was responsible.

The methods employed by the Detective Agency in breaking strikes of other organized trades, and in general the documents show the sinister objects of the Detective Agency.

At the session of the General Executive Board in January, 1923, the question of exposing the conspiracy that existed between the large mill owners and private detective agencies, was given consideration. President Gompers and other officials of the American Federation of Labor were present when the subject matter was up. They voiced their opinion that an exposure should be made. The General Executive Board, after seriously considering the entire subject matter, including the expenditure of money that would be required to publish facts in our possession, concluded not to publish the evidence, but to submit the entire question to the Convention for consideration.

It was further decided to submit to the Convention the question of whether the organization wants to continue with the further organizing of the mill and elevator workers. In

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the States of Kentucky and Texas there has been a considerable voluntary organizing movement for mill workers. We have at this time 14 local unions of mill workers organized, embracing 39 mills, practically all of which are using the union label on their product.

On August 2nd representatives of the Operating Corporation, which is to take over the Paramount Mill of Minneapolis, Minnesota, appeared before the Board, also President John W. Hays of the Union Label Trades Department.

The representatives of the milling company laid before the Board a proposition of operating the Paramount Mill as a strictly union concern, using the union label on all of its products. The plan submitted was on the following basis:

1. That the Company would operate on a strictly union basis, sign an agreement, including a label agreement, to use the union label on all of its products.

2. That the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor recommend to the members of organized labor the purchase of stock in the Operating Company, preferred stock bearing an interest rate of approximately 7 per cent, the exact per cent to be worked out later. The preferred stock to be retired in the period of a few years. On retirement of preferred stock, a bonus of common stock will be given to the preferred stockholders holding a certain number of shares. The Label Trades Department to further carry on an aggressive campaign for the use of union label flour.

The representatives desire that our International Organization recommend to our local unions and membership to purchase stock on the basis quoted above, the object of the Company being to secure as many small stockholders as is possible, as stockholders prove to be an asset to the Company in boosting the product of their own mill. The Company plans to carry on an agitation similar to that carried on by the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company, in pushing their Clown cigarettes.

This subject was given lengthy consideration by the General Executive Board and on motion decided that the entire subject matter, including that of the further organizing of mill and elevator workers be submitted to the Convention for further action.

In outlining the situation that confronted the organization in the mill and grain elevator industry, the delegates will have a clear conception of the situation, and the report on this subject, as well as the book entitled "The Stool Pigeon," will explain what prompted the General Executive Board to abandon the efforts to organize mill workers.

We recommend that before an effort be made to further organize mill or grain elevator workers, that a demand be made on the American Federation of Labor for full and complete jurisdiction over all men employed in the milling industry.

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We make this recommendation because of experience we had when we were fairly well organized in Minneapolis, Kansas City, and other localities, we were approached by other organizations to turn over men employed in the mills, over whom they claimed jurisdiction.

We are unalterably opposed to carrying the burden of organizing and then be torn apart after we have spent our efforts, energy and money to perfect the organization.

We further recommend that if full and complete jurisdiction cannot be secured, the American Federation of Labor be advised that the International Organization has no desire to continue to hold jurisdiction over the cereal mill and grain elevator workers and requests to be relieved of that jurisdiction.

## YEAST WORKERS

After closing the National Agreements with the Fleischmann, Callahan, Liberty, Consumers Yeast, and Cereal Products Refining Companies in 1921, we opened up negotiations with the Keystone Yeast Company of Philadelphia. The firm positively refused to enter into an agreement with the International Organization. This prompted the General Executive Board to start an agitation against the product of the Keystone Yeast Company, and in a short time, with the assistance of the labor movement, the Bakery Workers' Organization in particular, we succeeded in inducing the trade to purchase union-made yeast in preference to the non-union made Keystone product.

When the agitation against the product of this firm became effective a new firm was organized, and became known as the Colgate Yeast Company. Negotiations were immediately taken up by representatives of the International Union with the officials of the Colgate Yeast Company. The firm for some time evaded entering into an agreement with the International Organization.

With the effective agitation against the Keystone product, the firm over night changed the name of their product from Keystone to Colgate. We immediately shifted our agitation from Keystone to Colgate. Shortly thereafter an agreement was reached with the Colgate Company, but the firm soon thereafter went out of business.

The Keystone Yeast Company of Philadelphia re-opened its plant and an agitation had been carried on against their product until a short time ago, when the firm again went out of business.

Negotiations were in progress for several months with the Stickel & Hepfer Company of Belleville, N. J., and an agreement was reached with the firm on July 17, 1923.

Negotiations have been in progress with the Federal Yeast Company of Baltimore, but up to this time we have been unable to reach an agreement with the firm. Negotiations have also

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been in progress with the Northwestern Yeast Company of Chicago, and in a recent conference they informed representatives of the Organization that they positively will refuse to recognize our Organization.

We therefore recommend that an energetic agitation be carried on against the non-union yeast products and urge our local unions and membership to render every possible assistance.

### THE RESIGNATION OF JOSEPH PROEBSTLE

Brother Joseph Proebstle, Financial Secretary, tendered his resignation as Financial Secretary of the International Union, to take effect on October 1, 1922, which resignation was accepted.

The General Executive Board decided not to fill the position of Financial Secretary by appointment, and to merge the office of Financial Secretary with that of the Recording Secretary.

### THE JOURNAL

The General Executive Board calls the attention of the delegates that the increased price of publishing the Journal has been approximately 40 per cent over that of 1919, this in spite of the fact that we have reduced the number of copies nearly one-half.

We have repeatedly been criticized by other labor organizations, and particularly the Papermakers' International Organization, for using paper not bearing the union water mark of the Papermakers. Only recently we were published, together with a few other International Organizations in the Papermakers' Journal, as being a non-union union.

On a number of occasions we have had the question of using union water mark paper up with the printing companies, and have been advised that union water mark paper for the publishing of our Journal would bring an added increase of approximately 25 per cent to 35 per cent.

We have endeavored to reduce the number of the copies of the Journal to a minimum, but in spite of this we find quite often bundles upon bundles of our Journal in local offices or breweries which have never been opened. This is an economic waste and a regrettable situation, but nevertheless a fact.

The columns of the Journal have been devoted for information to our members on the activities of the International Union on the economic as well as the prohibition situation. As a trades journal it cannot be used exclusively for prohibition propaganda; in fact, its cost would be prohibitive to use it for that purpose.

We recommend that serious consideration and thought be given by the delegates as to the future policy of the Organization dealing with the Journal.



## CO-OPERATIVE BANKING

In accordance with the instructions of the Milwaukee Convention the subject of considering Co-Operative Banking was given consideration by the Executive Board. The Officers extended invitations to every International Labor Organization with headquarters in Cincinnati to attend a meeting and give consideration to the feasibility of going into such an enterprise. The meeting was never held, due to the fact that at that time all of the International Officers of the several International Unions were absent from their headquarters most of the time, adjusting labor disputes.

A conference of International Representatives was held about a year ago on the call issued by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, which Organization had contemplated going into the Co-Operative Banking Business. The meeting was attended by representatives of practically all of the International Organizations whose headquarters are in Cincinnati. The various representatives stated that they believed in the principles of Co-Operative Banking, but that their Organization was not financially able to go into such an enterprise at this time, while others held that a matter of that kind would require action by their Convention.

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks informed the representatives of the other Organizations that their Convention had directed them to go forward with the movement and that if there was no co-operation by the other International Organizations, they would establish their own bank on the same order as that of the Locomotive Engineers in Cleveland. The Railway Clerks have since erected a large, magnificent building in Cincinnati, and their bank will be open and ready for business the early part of September of this year.

The Representatives who attended the conference submitted their report to the General Executive Board, and after due and lengthy consideration the Board decided that because of conditions confronting our International Organization, the funds which we have in our treasury could be put to better use in an effort to restore the industry. In this matter the Executive Board wants to set itself clear, that it believes in the principles of Co-Operative Banking and that such enterprises, if honestly managed, will assist the organized wage earners in their economic struggles. Labor Banks that have been established in various large industrial centers have made splendid progress and many of them are on the road to success.

The General Executive Board desires to submit further action regarding the establishment of a Co-Operative Bank or joining hands with such other International Organizations for the delegates to this Convention to determine.



## THE HERANCOURT BREWING COMPANY

Shortly following the Convention in Milwaukee, the Herancourt Brewing Company, in which we had an investment of \$100,000.00, got into difficulties which led to action by the Board of Directors to apply to the Court for a Receiver. Following the appointment of the Receiver the plant was operated for a time under the direction of the Court, the Receiver submitting his report that the plant could not be operated on a paying basis and that he was unable to meet the financial obligations of the firm. The Court ordered the brewery closed and to liquidate, in order to meet the obligation to the creditors.

The General Executive Board recognized that its original investment of \$100,000.00 would be a total loss, especially so since the plant was to be sold under the hammer by order of Court. In order to protect our original investment, the Executive Board decided to submit a bid for the purchase of the property, which was to be sold by the Insolvency Court at public auction. When the public auction was held we bid \$135,100.00 and secured possession of the plant.

Immediately after the purchase of the plant negotiations were opened up with several parties with the intention of selling the plant and protecting our original investment. These plans did not materialize, however, and it was therefore decided to equip the plant as an ice manufacturing firm and put it into operation. The Executive Board realized that to leave the plant remain idle would have caused the buildings and machinery to deteriorate to such an extent that we could not have hoped to realize our original investment and the purchase price.

The erection of the ice plant was started in April, 1922, and we were assured by the Architect that it would be completed and ready for operation by July 15, 1922.

When the work on the building and machinery was in full swing a fire broke out, the cause of which has not been found up to date, which destroyed the upper part of the ice house in which the two new ice tanks were located, also destroyed the cooling apparatus and part of the brewhouse. Insurance carried on the premises covered the loss of the fire and an adjustment was made with the Fire Insurance Company for \$53,211.62. The fire, however, caused a six months' delay in the operation.

The plant is equipped for 115 tons daily capacity and is electrically driven.

During the first few months of operation we experienced many difficulties, the same as are experienced by any other new industrial enterprise. We are gradually overcoming these difficulties.

## UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS

As stated above, the General Executive Board was desirous of saving the original investment of \$100,000.00 and realizing that the plant had to be put into operation in order to make it saleable, therefore established the ice plant. It is not the intention of the General Executive Board that we remain in the ice manufacturing business, but that the plant should be sold when opportunity presents itself.

### OUR FINANCES

The following is a statement of the financial operations of the International Organization since the last Convention:

Receipts for three years from August 1, 1920, to July 31, 1923:

Per Capita Tax.....	\$178,928.75
Reserve Fund .....	59,506.25
Initiation Fees .....	6,493.00
Supplies .....	5,999.42
Anti-Prohibition Assessment .....	29.00
Interest .....	111,086.79
Subscription to Journal.....	29.25
Strike Benefits returned.....	878.50
Local Unions' Treasuries returned.....	578.84
Truck Account Money returned.....	1,394.35
Agitation Money returned.....	1,313.89
Sale of Cooperage.....	1,950.00
Campaign Money returned.....	1,164.17
Miscellaneous from Investment .....	5,443.24
Detroit Beer Agency Account.....	1,000.00
Miscellaneous .....	591.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$376,386.45</b>

Disbursements for three years from August 1, 1920, to July 31, 1923:

	Grand Total	Strike Benefits	Anti-Pro. Expenditures
Aug. 1, 1920, to Aug. 31, 1921.....	\$311,040.78	\$137,855.50	\$38,017.52
Sept. 1, 1921, to Aug. 31, 1922 .....	282,316.60	99,828.00	1,767.83
Sept. 1, 1922, to July 31, 1923 .....	163,296.25	50,503.50	3h,320.26
	<u>\$756,653.63</u>	<u>\$288,187.00</u>	<u>\$78,105.61</u>

Additional Disbursements over Receipts:

Aug. 1, 1920, to Aug. 31, 1921.....	\$121,769.46
Sept. 1, 1921, to Aug. 31, 1922.....	190,861.16
Sept. 1, 1922, to July 31, 1923.....	69,753.36
	<u>\$382,383.98</u>

### RECAPITULATION

In Treasury Aug. 1, 1920.....	\$1,291,041.00
Additional Disbursements over Receipts.....	382,383.98
<b>Grand Total in Treasury Aug. 1, 1923.....</b>	<b>\$908,657.02</b>

## TWENTY-THIRD CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION

From the Financial Report the membership will see that we had a deficit of \$382,383.98 during the last three years. You will note from the report of the cost of strikes, the strike benefits and agitation money necessary to carry on the agitation in strikes exceeded the amount of the deficit.

In addition to this we cannot overlook the fact that no Anti-Prohibition Assessment was paid by the membership during the last three years. Expenses incurred in the Anti-Prohibition agitation were taken from the General Fund.

These two items of expenses alone far exceeded the deficit, and in addition to this the cost of material and printing has increased over 25 per cent since the last Convention.

Previously in this report we have covered the increased demand made on the International Organization for representatives to assist the local unions in contract renewal and other difficulties. This added expense was considerable over that of previous years.

When taking these extraordinary items of expense into consideration, together with the conditions and problems we were confronted with, we can congratulate ourselves to be able to meet in Convention in such splendid financial circumstances. Many international labor organizations, who during the last three years faced only an economic struggle, are not in as good a financial standing as is our International Organization.

We want to commend the officers and members of the Local Unions for their splendid solidarity and courageous spirit with which they assisted the General Officers in helping guide the destinies of our International Organization.

### OUR POLITICAL POSITION

Prohibition has become a political question. We as an organization have been victimized by political trickery and are therefore forced into political activity to protect our economic interests. We have in our ranks members of various political faiths, each and every one honestly believing he is politically right, and we recognize that this subject is indeed a delicate one for any organization to touch upon, be it a labor organization, or an organization of whatsoever nature, we therefore venture only to point out to the membership their economic interests.

Since we are dragged into politics, we must defend our interests on the political field. This can only be done by our membership exercising its suffrage rights. It is therefore evident that every member of the International Union should

## UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS

register and vote on Election Day. Not only is it his duty to register and vote, but he must interest himself in political campaigns and see to it that his wife, sons and daughters register and vote also, and endeavor to have his friends do likewise. In our political activities we do not want to overlook the interest of organized labor, nor the interest of the laboring masses as a whole, but we owe it to the organization, ourselves and our family and to posterity to leave nothing undone to restore the industry by the route of modification of the Volstead Enforcement Law, so as to permit the manufacture and sale of beer. Only in this way can we rehabilitate our organization and restore employment to the many thousands of our members who were forced out of the industry by prohibition. "Self-preservation is our first duty."

In the 1922 Congressional Election we were fairly successful in electing favorable representatives in both branches of Congress, the result of which can only be determined after the next Congress convenes and acts on Bills that will be introduced, calling for the modification of the Volstead Enforcement Law.

We recommend a continuance of our activities in Congressional campaigns and urge our membership to support only such candidates of any political party who openly declare and stand for modification of the Volstead Law, including State laws that prohibit the right of manufacture and sale of beer within the confines of the State.

We want to point out here, however, that there is still danger ahead, even though a favorable Congress would modify the Law—that danger is the veto power of the President.

We should endeavor to guard against this very danger, and therefore recommend that every effort be put forth to secure a platform expression from political parties, declaring in favor of modification of the Volstead Law.

In this effort our local unions and individual members can be of valuable service by assisting in bringing pressure to bear on local political chiefs and urge that a favorable delegation be selected to represent that respective State at the National Conventions. Work along this line has already been started in a National way by the General Officers.

## CONCLUSION

We trust that the delegates to this Convention will give this report, suggestions and recommendations the consideration their importance merits and hope that the work of the

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Convention and the legislation which may be enacted will redound to the benefit of the membership and the International Organization.

Fraternally submitted,

ADAM HUEBNER,  
JOHN RADER,  
JOSEPH OBERGFELL,  
ALBERT J. KUGLER,

*General Officers.*

KONRAD YOUNG,  
JOHN SULLIVAN,  
PETER BOLLENBACHER,  
CHARLES NICKOLAUS,  
MARTIN MCGRAW,  
JOSEPH FESSNER,  
PAUL FRIEDRICH,  
EMIL MURI,  
JOHN D. CORCORAN,  
ALBERT C. COLNOT,  
PHILIP BASLER,  
CHAS. STALF,  
JOHN HOLLERBACH,

*General Executive Board Members.*



Leonard Craig then addressed the delegates and reviewed the history of the case, which he described as a frame-up to bring about the conviction of Mooney and Billings in San Francisco. In conclusion he made three requests. First, that the delegates, upon returning to their respective local unions, cause to be sent to the Governor of California a communication asking for the immediate release or a new trial for Mooney and Billings. Second, that the General Secretary of this convention forward a request to the Governor of California asking that justice be done to these men, either by their immediate release from prison or the opportunity of a fair trial. Third, that a collection be taken up for Mrs. Mooney to enable her to complete the compiling of a book embodying the facts connected with her husband's trial and conviction to be presented to the Governor of California, with a request for reconsideration of the case, that justice may be done to the men now in jail.

Motion made that the appeal of the Mooney Molders' Defense Committee be referred to the General Executive Board.

A discussion arose.

Motion carried, referring the matter to the General Executive Board.

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General Secretary Obergfell announced that Bro. H. M. Good, President of the Local Cigar Makers' Union, desired to briefly address the delegates.

Brother Good was granted the floor and welcomed the delegates in behalf of the Cigar Makers' organization of Philadelphia. He complimented the international organization of brewery workers on the able manner in which they had preserved their organization during the trying days of prohibition. He advised the delegates that the cigar makers had suffered more from an organization standpoint than had the brewery workers, and he congratulated the brewery workers on their splendid solidarity and in their support to the labor movement as a whole.

The Local Arrangement Committee announced that the auto trip for the delegates would take place tomorrow, and on motion the convention adjourned until 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning.

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### THIRD DAY—SEPTEMBER 13, 1923 MORNING SESSION

Chairman Lang called the convention to order at 9:30 o'clock and invited nominations for Chairman for today's session.

Brother William Kromelbein, Local Union 163, Wilkes-Barre, was nominated and elected by acclamation.

Chairman Kromelbein called for nominations for Vice-Chairman.

On motion, Alois Kroner, Local Union 1, New York, was elected Vice-Chairman.

Telegram of congratulation was read from the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, and on motion was ordered spread on the minutes, as follows:

Los Angeles, Calif., September 10, 1923.

Brewery Workers' International Union,  
Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown Streets,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, in convention assembled at the Los Angeles Labor Temple, conveys to your assembled delegates fraternal greetings and sincere wishes for the future success of your organization. Never lose sight of the tremendous war of destruction waged against us by the unfair Ward Baking Company.

CHARLES F. HOHMANN,  
International Secretary.



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Telegram read from the Metal Polishers' International Union, as follows:

Cincinnati, Ohio, September 11, 1923.

Adam Huebner,

Secretary, United Brewery Workers,  
Labor Lyceum, Majestic Hotel, Philadelphia.

The Metal Polishers' International Union in convention assembled at Cincinnati, Ohio, sends fraternal greetings for the United Brewery Workers of America, in convention, and further wish to inform your officers and delegates that our convention has by unanimous vote passed a resolution to repeal the Volstead act and favor a law permitting light wines and beer.

CHARLES R. ATHERTON,  
General Secretary,  
Metal Polishers' International Union.

Motion carried, that telegram be forwarded to the General Secretary of the Metal Polishers' International Union expressing our thanks for the action taken by the convention.

Telegram was read, as follows, from E. H. Fitzgerald, Grand President of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and on motion was ordered spread on the minutes:

Cincinnati, Ohio, September 10, 1923.

Adam Huebner,

International Union of United Brewery,  
Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Please convey to the delegates assembled in your International Convention my high regard and best wishes to all delegates and Grand Lodge Officers. I sincerely hope that your convention will be a highly successful one and result in much good to your great organization. The organized workers of this country should continue to co-operate for their mutual good.

E. H. FITZGERALD,  
Grand President.

The following telegram was read from the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor:

Decatur, Ill., September 10, 1923.

John Rader, Secretary,

Convention of International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, 809 N. Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The forty-first annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, which convened here today with nearly seven hundred delegates present, by unanimous

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vote extends to the Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, fraternal greetings and hearty good wishes from the trade unionists of Illinois.

VICTOR A. OLANDER,  
Secretary.

On motion it was ordered that a telegram be forwarded to the State Federation of Labor of Illinois, extending fraternal greetings from this convention.

Communication was read from Local Union No. 39, Quincy, Ill., as follows, and on motion was ordered spread on the minutes:

Quincy, Ill., September 11, 1923.

Mr. John Rader, Secretary,  
Brewery Workers' Convention, Labor Lyceum,  
809-17 N. Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

To All Officers and All the Delegates, Greeting:

Kindest regards and best wishes from Brewery and Beverage Workers' Local Union No. 39, of Quincy, Ill. May harmony and progress be the leading spirit of the convention. May the work be of everlasting benefit to our grand and noble organization.

Fraternally yours,  
THEODORE BISSEK,  
Secretary.

Communication from the International Association of Machinists, District Lodge No. 1, was read as follows, and on motion was ordered spread on the minutes:

Philadelphia, September 11, 1923.

International Convention, United Brewery Workers of America, Labor Lyceum, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brothers and Fellow Workers:

The officers and members of District Lodge No. 1, International Association of Machinists, hereby extend to you our heartiest greetings in your efforts to improve the conditions of the workers.

We recognize you to be the trail-blazers of Industrial Unionism in America and hope that in the near future our own metal-trades unions will see the wisdom of following in your path.

May your convention mean a new and happier day for our comrades in the breweries of North America.

With best wishes to you all,

Fraternally yours,  
WILLIAM DAWLEY,  
Secretary.

E. J. LEVER,  
Business Representative.

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Communication was read from Local Union 298, Lexington, Ky., and on motion was referred to the Constitution Committee.

Communication from Local Union No. 121, Chicago, Ill., was read, with reference to the signing of International agreements with the yeast manufacturers, and on motion was referred to the Grievance Committee.

Communication from the American Peace Award Committee, asking action by the convention, was read and was referred to the Resolution Committee for consideration.

Communications from the American Federation of Labor and Union Label Trades Department in reference to the question of the election of delegates to the American Federation of Labor and the Union Label Trades Department conventions at least two weeks prior to the opening of the convention, was taken up.

Motion carried that as a special order of business the delegates be elected at this afternoon's session.

Following telegram was received from the New Jersey State Federation of Labor:

Atlantic City, N. J., September 12, 1923.

Convention, United Brewery and Cereal Workers, Sixth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

New Jersey State Federation, in convention assembled, extends fraternal greetings and best wishes and are with you unanimously for modification of the Volstead Act.

A. A. QUINN,  
President,  
HENRY F. HILFERS,  
Secretary.

Motion carried that the telegram be spread on the minutes and a vote of thanks extended to the New Jersey State Federation of Labor.

The following resolutions were given in pamphlet form to the delegates:

### Resolution No. 1

FLOUR AND CEREAL WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 204,  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Convention of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, Philadelphia, Pa.

Greetings:

Resolution adopted by Flour and Cereal Workers Union Local No. 204 in regular meeting assembled July 5, 1923:

Whereas, In the last wage negotiation of Local No. 204, Flour and Cereal Workers' Union, with the Los Angeles Mill Owners, the fact was brought out that the men employed in localities

## UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS

outside of the jurisdiction of this Local Union, and some of these local Mill Owners also have mills, receive wages far below our scale, mostly due to the fact that they are not organized, and

Whereas, This condition handicaps this Local Union a great deal in getting our demands, therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention in regular session assembled, urge and empower the Officers and the Executive Board to use all their power and influence and make an effort to organize the outstanding men in the Flour and Cereal Mills of the country.

Fraternally yours,

FRED. J. MILLER,

Secretary, Flour and Cereal Workers' Union Local No. 204,  
Los Angeles, Cal.

### Resolution No. 2

MINERAL WATER WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 311,  
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Whereas, In January, 1920, the jurisdiction of the Jewish Seltzer Shops in Brooklyn was granted to our local, No. 311, and

Whereas, In January, 1922, our committee appeared before the General Executive Board and complained that the Union Label was misused and requested that the Executive Board shall grant a combination label, and

Whereas, The Executive Board at that time decided to refer the matter of the combination label with power to a conference committee consisting of the Locals Nos. 59, 311 and 345, and

Whereas, Such conference took place January 31, 1922, at Brother Sullivan's office, all the three locals were present, also Brothers Sullivan and Kugler participated, and

Whereas, At that conference the question of combination label was broadly discussed, and at the suggestion of Brother Kugler our local agreed to pay all expenses for the printing of such combination label, and

Whereas, The committee in conference unanimously decided to grant us the combination label, and

Whereas, In accord with that decision our local proceeded with the printing of 200,000 combination labels and 100,000 circulars in order to bring this new label into the market, at our own expense, and notified Brother Kugler about it in February, 1922, and

Whereas, This combination label is the only guarantee that our label will not be misused and fully controlled by the union, be it therefore

Resolved, At the convention of the Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers' Union, held September, 1923, at Philadelphia, Pa., to approve the action of the committee and to go on

## TWENTY-THIRD CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION

record to give all moral help to make this label popular before the public.

(Sgd) M. G. WOLPERT, Secretary.

(Seal of L. U. No. 311)

### Resolution No. 3

LOCAL UNION No. 35

Hartford, Conn., August, 1923.

To the Officers and Delegates to the 23rd Convention of the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.

Greetings:

Whereas, The A. F. of L. with its several millions of organized workers is a tremendous political factor, and

Whereas, The non-partisan political policy of the A. F. of L. has only tended to split the political strength of the organization in two, actual results showing the election of but an insignificant few who favor our interests and those of the workers in general, and

Whereas, The results obtained, and for which the A. F. of L. claims credit through its non-partisan policy, being in no comparison to the political strength vested in the A. F. of L., proving the policy to be an absolute failure, for which the powers that be have shown nothing but contempt by ignoring the desires and pleas of the A. F. of L. and repealing practically all labor laws, be it

Resolved, That we endorse and pledge our full support to the A. F. of L. in the formation of independent progressive political action; and be it further

Resolved, That our delegates elected to the next convention of the A. F. of L. stand instructed to use their best efforts to convince the A. F. of L. of the hopelessness of its political policy, and to urge and work for the inauguration of progressive political action by the A. F. of L.

Respectfully submitted by

O. J. SCHUETZ,

Delegate from L. U. No. 35, Hartford, Conn.

### Resolution No. 4

LOCAL UNION No. 35

Hartford, Conn., August, 1923.

To the Officers and Delegates to the 23rd Convention of the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.

Greetings:

Whereas, Large International Unions are beginning to realize the tremendous advantages that may be obtained for the workers by properly organizing their purchasing power and investing their

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savings for their own benefit, thereby ultimately gaining economic control, and

Whereas, The most effective weapon in the class struggle of today would be the control by the worker of his own finances, keeping them out of the hands of those who now use them against him, be it

Resolved, That the General Executive Board investigate into the functioning of established Union Labor Banks, their method of financing, capitalization, securities and earnings; and be it further

Resolved, That our International Financial Secretaries with the Trustees shall give bonafide Labor Banks the preference with deposits and investments; and be it further

Resolved, That the General Executive Board investigate into the feasibility of establishing a joint Labor Bank with other large International Unions, the results of their investigation with recommendation to be submitted to all Local Unions of our International Union.

Respectfully submitted by

O. J. SCHUETZ,

Delegate from L. U. No. 35, Hartford, Conn.

### Resolution No. 5

#### LOCAL UNION No. 35

Hartford, Conn., August, 1923.

To the Officers and Delegates of the 23rd Convention of the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.

Greetings:

Whereas, Within the past three years numerous breweries have been given over in part to other enterprises, operated in connection with the manufacture of cereal beverages, and

Whereas, Our International Union having no jurisdiction over the employees employed at such enterprises, they being compelled to work for wages and under conditions much inferior to those enjoyed by our members, thereby inviting comparisons by the employer, making him desirous of extending the open shop over his entire establishment, compelling our members to fight for their very existence and the existence of their respective Local Union, be it

Resolved, That our International Officers stand instructed by this convention to at once take up with the A. F. of L. the necessity of extending our jurisdiction to include Cold Storage, Ice Plant, Ice Cream and Food Products Workers.

Respectfully submitted by

O. J. SCHUETZ,

Delegate from L. U. No. 35, Hartford, Conn.



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**Resolution No. 6**

LOCAL UNION No. 35

Hartford, Conn., August, 1923.

To the Officers and Delegates to the 23rd Convention of the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.

Greetings:

Whereas, Our International Union has the proud distinction of being one of the most progressive, and one of the very few, if not the only organization within the fold of the A. F. of L. which is founded strictly on the industrial basis, without which it would have been unable to successfully meet the continued hostile attitude of the employing Brewers, and, though numerically weakened through prohibition, we are still a 100% organization, and

Whereas, The A. F. of L. recognizes the vast advantages obtained through closer affiliation of industrial groups as emphasized by the creation of Building Trades Department, Railroad Employees Department, Metal Trades Department, etc., within the A. F. of L. and its insistence on localities to form such Departments or Councils, be it

Resolved, That our Delegates to the next Convention of the A. F. of L. work for and support any movement having for its object the calling of a conference of heads of International Unions for the purpose of creating the formation of industrial groups within the A. F. of L. as against the defenseless, antiquated Trade Union policy now in vogue, which makes it easy for united capital to select and smash the weaker organizations at will.

Respectfully submitted by

O. J. SCHUETZ,

Delegate from L. U. No. 35, Hartford, Conn.

**Resolution No. 7**

LOCAL UNION No. 35

Hartford, Conn., August, 1923.

To the Officers and Delegates to the 23rd Convention of the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.

Greetings:

Whereas, It becomes constantly more difficult, almost impossible, for the smaller brewer to successfully compete in the open market against the large brewer, this bringing about less and less employment for our members employed by the smaller concerns, being the direct cause of wiping out the smaller Unions, who were always the most progressive ones and the pioneers in establishing conditions for the large brewing centers, and

Whereas, It appears that the large brewers through their methods seek to wipe out competition by putting the smaller con-

## UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS

cerns out of business and making it impossible for our International Union to successfully combat any attempts on the part of large Brewers or their Association to disrupt our Organization, and

Whereas, The large Brewers have deliberately placed the distribution of their products in the hands of an element that is unscrupulous, resists and scoffs at being organized, causing an endless expenditure of effort and money on the part of small Locals without results, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretaries of Local Unions obtain a complete roster of shipping points and agents of Breweries under their respective jurisdiction who have an export trade and in this way establish better control, closer co-operation and contact with Local Unions located within or near such shipping points for the purpose of organizing these agencies; and be it further

Resolved, That if all attempts to organize such agencies have failed, the Secretary of the Local having jurisdiction over the home Brewery upon notification of the hostile attitude of an agent shall at once inform the respective Brewer and demand that the provisions in the agreement covering deliveries be complied with; if the Brewer declines to act, the respective Secretary shall instruct his respective members to refuse to supply such an agent; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretaries of Local Unions involved inform Headquarters of their contemplated action before putting same into effect.

Respectfully submitted by

O. J. SCHUETZ,

Delegate from L. U. No. 35, Hartford, Conn.

### Resolution No. 8

Whereas, The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union is engaged in a gigantic struggle with the Ward Baking Company, the largest bakery trust in the country, and

Whereas, The Ward Baking Company forced the fight upon organized labor as a whole by declaring the Open Shop and thus forcing out of their employ every loyal member of organized labor, and

Whereas, The Bakery and Confectionery Workers have always assisted the Labor Movement in its every effort to improve the conditions of the workers of other industries, and rendered especially valuable services to our International Organization in its struggles, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention instruct the General Executive Board to notify all Local Unions to render every possible assistance to the Bakery Workers in their fight with the Ward Baking Company; and be it further

## TWENTY-THIRD CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Bakery Workers' International Organization, with the assurance that the International Organization pledge its united support in their fight with the Ward Baking Company.

PETER BOLLENBACHER, Local Union No. 22,  
JOHN WEITZEL, Local Union No. 67,  
WILLIAM H. RYAN, Local Union No. 48,  
HENRY MILLER, Local Union No. 48,  
WM. H. ZIEGLER, Secretary, Local Union No. 96,  
JACOB MEURER, Local Union No. 96,  
MAX ZIMMER, Local Union No. 96,  
GEORGE SCHURATH, Local Union No. 23,  
JOHN PRECHTL, Local Union No. 1,  
ALOIS KRONER, Local Union No. 1,  
PETER HOFMANN, Local Union No. 24,  
JOHN SULLIVAN, Local Union No. 59,  
PATRICK CARRIGY, Local Union No. 59,  
CHAS. A. HEITMANN, Local Union No. 345,  
JAMES K. DUDGEON, Local Union No. 345,  
THEODORE W. F. KOPP, Local Union No. 345,  
JOS. WEIGAND, Local Union No. 69,  
OTTO GUNIA, Local Union No. 18,  
ANTON HUEBNER, Local Union No. 18,  
FRANK LELIVELT, Local Union No. 121,  
JOSEPH DOYLE, Local Union No. 121,  
MIKE RYAN, Local Union No. 121,  
MARTIN MCGRAW, Local Union No. 342.

The Chairman announced the presence of Brother A. J. Muste, Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood College, Katonah, N. Y., who was granted the floor. He spoke on the subject of education for workers, pointing out that an educational bureau had been established in this country two years ago. Trades unionists must realize that if they were going to hold their own, morally, socially and financially, they had to get on equal terms educationally and intellectually with the employers, the open-shop people and the other enemies of the labor movement. The Brookwood College had been indorsed by the American Federation of Labor, the United Mine Workers' Organization, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, the Coopers' Union, and other international organizations throughout the country. Several members of the teaching staff connected with the Brookwood College were recruited from the ranks of labor and were members of trades unions of various kinds. Their teachers, including one from the Philadelphia district, were engaged in the solution of labor problems. He referred to the fact that labor unions and all other kinds of industrial workers should be equipped with an education enabling them to understand and appreciate the principles involved in questions

## UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS

pertaining to labor. He asked, in behalf of the college which he represented, the moral support and indorsement of the convention and informed the delegates that the college had already obtained the indorsement of between seventy-five and a hundred labor organizations, although the school has been in existence only two years. He presented a prospectus for the perusal of the delegates, and requested them to inform their respective organizations and all other organizations with which they came in touch about this educational opportunity for trades unionists, which the Brookwood College affords. He referred to a remark made a short time ago by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, that "Every advance made by labor rests upon an educational basis."

Brookwood College was one hundred per cent a union institution, and he desired to impress upon the delegates that he was not seeking to involve them in any particular "ism" or interest or in any propaganda. The object was to place before labor organizations economic facts, social facts, financial facts, and labor facts in the interests of trades unionism. The school was not connected with any particular "ism," and had no concern with any propaganda, and is an educational institution, founded in the interests of labor. He asked for it the support not only of the delegates at the convention, but the support of labor in general throughout the country.

In conclusion, he asked that the convention not only indorse the college, but also made a request for financial consideration.

Motion carried that the convention give its indorsement to the Brookwood College, Katonah, N. Y., and that the request for financial assistance be referred to the Executive Board for consideration.

General Secretary-Treasurer Huebner announced that Brother Jacob Maurer from the International Coopers' Union desired to address the convention.

Motion carried that the request be granted.

Brother Maurer stated that their convention had selected a committee to appear before this convention and personally extend their fraternal greetings and hearty best wishes for a successful convention.

Charles W. Cullen, General Agent and Organizer of the United Hatters of North America, was granted the floor. He called attention to the benefits derived by labor through the medium of the demand for union labeled products, and reviewed the struggle of the United Hatters in the Danbury case, which resulted in the attachment of the homes of the members of the United Hatters of North America to cover the damages awarded by the courts. He urged the delegates to give his organization support by demanding that the union label appear in the hats which they purchase, as the union label is the workers' greatest weapon. He referred to the fights made by the United Hatters in the past, resulting in con-

## TWENTY-THIRD CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION

cessions which a few years ago they had never dreamed could be accomplished, and counseled them that no matter how good union men they had been in the past, they should not relax their efforts until they had accomplished the results so ardently desired.

In conclusion, he wished the convention God-speed and hoped its deliberations will result in the greatest benefit to the entire labor movement. He reminded them that there was always a little more to be done and looked for the complete success of the greatest movement the world has ever seen.

The Chairman thanked Brother Cullen for his words of welcome and his stirring address.

The Constitution Committee announced that John Sullivan had been elected Chairman and M. J. Hines, Secretary.

The Grievance Committee announced the election of Brother Peter Bollenbacher as Chairman and Brother Frank Lelivelt, Secretary.

The Grievance Committee requested that a representative of Local Union No. 42, Peekskill, N. Y., and Local Union No. 121, Chicago, Ill., as well as the General Officers, appear before the committee.

Chairman Kummer, of the Committee on Officers' Report, requested that the committee meet immediately after the adjournment of the noon session, for the purpose of organizing.

Chairman Stalf, of the Resolution Committee, announced that the committee would meet at 1 o'clock.

Chairman Precht, of the Label-Boycott Committee, announced that John J. Gannon had been elected Secretary of that committee.

Brother Quinn, President of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, then addressed the delegates.

Brother Quinn extended fraternal greetings and informed the delegates that the New Jersey State Federation of Labor in convention yesterday at Atlantic City, had adopted a resolution calling for the amendment of the Volstead Act.

Brother Quinn's remarks were received with great applause.

The Chairman thanked Brother Quinn for the action taken by the New Jersey State Federation of Labor.

Brother Allen, of the District Council of Carpenters of Philadelphia, addressed the delegates and assured the convention that the eleven thousand carpenters of Philadelphia are unalterably opposed to the Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment and the Volstead Law, and that they will stand ready to do everything in their power to bring relief from these laws. He further assured them that they appreciated the support which the brewery workmen had given the carpenters, as well as all organized labor.

Brother Allen's remarks of welcome were received with applause.



## UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS

The Constitution Committee announced that it would meet immediately after adjournment.

The following telegram was read from the Missouri State Federation of Labor, and was ordered spread on the minutes:

St. Louis, Mo., September 12, 1923.

Brewery Workers' International Convention, Labor Lyceum Hall,  
Sixth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Missouri State Federation of Labor extends fraternal greetings to the Brewery Workers' International Union in convention assembled. May your deliberations lead to a solution of the many problems confronting your organization, especially the legalizing of the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. Assuring your organization of our continued co-operation, we remain,  
Fraternally,

R. WOOD, President,

GEORGE R. PATTERSON, Secretary-Treasurer,  
Missouri State Federation of Labor.

The following resolution was read and referred to the Resolution Committee:

### Resolution No. 9

#### LOCAL UNION No. 323

Whereas, Members of our International Union are employed at the industries, and in addition thereto follow other occupations or are in business; and

Whereas, Local Union No. 323 believes that such practice if permitted to exist will work detrimental to the Local Unions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That no member be permitted to remain as an active member of the International Union if following other occupations, or who may be engaged in other business.

Submitted by

M. B. SWEENEY,  
Local Union No. 323.

### AFTERNOON SESSION

Chairman Kromelbein called the convention to order at 2:30 o'clock and announced that the nomination and election of delegates to the Union Label Trades Department and the American Federation of Labor Conventions was the first order of business.

The question of the number of delegates to be sent to these conventions was the subject of discussion.

Motion made to send three delegates to the Union Label Trades Department and the American Federation of Labor Conventions.

Amendment made to send four delegates.



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The amendment was lost by a vote of 34 to 40 and the original motion carried by a yea and nay vote.

The following were nominated as delegates to the Union Label Trades Department and the American Federation of Labor Conventions:

Peter Bollenbacher,  
John Sullivan,  
Joseph Obergfell,  
A. J. Kugler,  
John Rader,  
M. B. Sweeney,  
Adam Huebner.

Brothers Bollenbacher, Rader and Huebner declined the nomination.

The following tellers were appointed: Peter Bollenbacher, Phil. Miner and Chas. Nickolaus.

The tellers announced that 83 votes were cast.

The votes resulted as follows:

John Sullivan, 76;  
Joseph Obergfell, 78;  
A. J. Kugler, 78;  
M. B. Sweeney, 12;  
and one blank vote.

The Chairman then announced that A. J. Kugler, Joseph Obergfell and John Sullivan were elected to represent the organization at the Union Label Trades Department and the American Federation of Labor Conventions.

The Committee on Credentials advised that they have been requested by several delegates to change votes when the delegates did not appear or where an error occurred in the votes, which the delegates are entitled to and, therefore, submit an additional report with corrections.

Motion carried, that the changes in the roll call, as made by the Credential Committee, be concurred in.

The Constitution Committee submitted a partial report.

### Resolution No. 9

#### LOCAL UNION No. 323

Whereas, Members of our International Union are employed at the industries, and in addition thereto follow other occupations or are in business; and

Whereas, Local Union No. 323 believes that such practice if permitted to exist will work detrimental to the Local Unions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That no member be permitted to remain as an active

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member of the International Union if following other occupations, or who may be engaged in other business.

Submitted by

M. B. SWEENEY,  
Local Union No. 323.

The Constitution Committee on Resolution No. 9 recommended non-concurrence.

Motion carried to concur in the recommendation of the committee.

The Constitution Committee reported that the communication from Local Union No. 298, Lexington, Ky., bearing on secret organizations, was given consideration and the committee recommends that no action be taken by the convention, and the subject-matter be referred to the General Executive Board.

Motion carried to concur in the recommendation of the committee.

Resolution Committee reported that Resolution No. 1 be referred to the Organization Committee, and Resolution No. 2 to the Label-Boycott Committee.

### Resolution No. 3

#### LOCAL UNION No. 35

Hartford, Con., August, 1923.

To the Officers and Delegates to the 23rd Convention of the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.

Greetings:

Whereas, The A. F. of L. with its several millions of organized workers is a tremendous political factor, and

Whereas, The non-partisan political policy of the A. F. of L. has only tended to split the political strength of the organization in two, actual results showing the election of but an insignificant few who favor our interests and those of the workers in general, and

Whereas, The results obtained, and for which the A. F. of L. claims credit through its non-partisan policy, being in no comparison to the political strength vested in the A. F. of L., proving the policy to be an absolute failure, for which the powers that be have shown nothing but contempt by ignoring the desires and pleas of the A. F. of L. and repealing practically all labor laws, be it

Resolved, That we endorse and pledge our full support to the A. F. of L. in the formation of independent progressive political action; and be it further

Resolved, That our delegates elected to the next convention of the A. F. of L. stand instructed to use their best efforts to convince the A. F. of L. of the hopelessness of its political policy, and

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to urge and work for the inauguration of progressive political action by the A. F. of L.

Respectfully submitted by

O. J. SCHUETZ,

Delegate from L. U. No. 35, Hartford, Conn.

The committee recommends that Resoution No. 3 be referred to the delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

Motion made to concur in the recommendation of the committee.

A lengthy discussion arose.

Motion made that the resolution be laid on the table indefinitely.

Motion carried.

**Resolution No. 4**

**LOCAL UNION No. 35**

Hartford, Conn., August, 1923.

To the Officers and Delegates to the 23rd Convention of the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.

Greetings:

Whereas, Large International Unions are beginning to realize the tremendous advantages that may be obtained for the workers by properly organizing their purchasing power and investing their savings for their own benefit, thereby ultimately gaining economic control, and

Whereas, The most effective weapon in the class struggle of today would be the control by the worker of his own finances, keeping them out of the hands of those who now use them against him, be it

Resolved, That the General Executive Board investigate into the functioning of established Union Labor Banks, their method of financing, capitalization, securities and earnings; and be it further

Resolved, That our International Financial Secretaries with the Trustees shall give bonafide Labor Banks the preference with deposits and investments; and be it further

Resolved, That the General Executive Board investigate into the feasibility of establishing a joint Labor Bank with other large International Unions, the results of their investigation with recommendation to be submitted to all Local Unions of our International Union.

Respectfully submitted by

O. J. SCHUETZ,

Delegate from L. U. No. 35, Hartford, Conn.

The Resolution Committee recommends adoption.

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Motion carried to concur in the recommendation of the committee.

### Resolution No. 8

Whereas, The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union is engaged in a gigantic struggle with the Ward Baking Company, the largest bakery trust in the country, and

Whereas, The Ward Baking Company forced the fight upon organized labor as a whole by declaring the Open Shop and thus forcing out of their employ every loyal member of organized labor, and

Whereas, The Bakery and Confectionery Workers have always assisted the Labor Movement in its every effort to improve the conditions of the workers of other industries, and rendered especial valuable services to our International Organization in its struggles, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention instruct the General Executive Board to notify all local unions to render every possible assistance to the Bakery Workers in their fight with the Ward Baking Company; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Bakery Workers' International Organization, with the assurance that the International Organization pledge its united support in their fight with the Ward Baking Company.

PETER BOLLENBACHER, Local Union No. 22,  
JOHN WEITZEL, Local Union No. 67,  
WILLIAM H. RYAN, Local Union No. 48,  
HENRY MILLER, Local Union No. 48,  
WM. H. ZIEGLER, Secretary, Local Union No. 96,  
JACOB MEURER, Local Union No. 96,  
MAX ZIMMER, Local Union No. 96,  
GEORGE SCHURATH, Local Union No. 23,  
JOHN PRECHTL, Local Union No. 1,  
ALOIS KRONER, Local Union No. 1,  
PETER HOFMANN, Local Union No. 24,  
JOHN SULLIVAN, Local Union No. 59,  
PATRICK CARRIGY, Local Union No. 59,  
CHAS. A. HEITMANN, Local Union No. 345,  
JAMES K. DUDGEON, Local Union No. 345,  
THEODORE W. F. KOPP, Local Union No. 345,  
JOS. WEIGAND, Local Union No. 69,  
OTTO GUNIA, Local Union No. 18,  
ANTON HUEBNER, Local Union No. 18,  
FRANK LELIVELT, Local Union No. 121,  
JOSEPH DOYLE, Local Union No. 121,  
MIKE RYAN, Local Union No. 121,  
MARTIN MCGRAW, Local Union No. 342.

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Committee recommends adoption.

Motion carried, that recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Various committees made announcement that their committees would meet immediately after adjournment of the session.

There being no further reports of committees, the Chairman suggested adjournment of the convention, so that the committees have an opportunity to give consideration to the questions before them and enable them to report to the convention at tomorrow's session.

Adjournment was then announced until Friday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

### FOURTH DAY—SEPTEMBER 14, 1923

Chairman Kromelbein called the convention to order at 9:30 o'clock, and asked for nominations for Chairman for today's session.

Brother John Sullivan, Local 59, New York, was nominated and elected by acclamation Chairman of today's session.

Chairman Sullivan called for nominations for Vice-Chairman. Brother Gustave Buehler, Local Union No. 37, New Haven, Conn., was nominated and elected Vice-Chairman.

The Constitution Committee submitted a further report, and recommended the following change in Article VII, Section 16:

"The employes in the International Headquarters shall be under the direct control of the General Secretaries, who are empowered to hire and discharge them; also to determine their wages, subject to approval by the General Executive Board.

"In case of discharge, the right is given to an employe to appeal to the General Executive Board, whose decision in such matters shall be final."

Motion made that the report of the committee be concurred in. A discussion arose.

Motion carried.

The Resolution Committee submitted a further report:

#### Resolution No. 5

#### LOCAL UNION No. 35

Hartford, Conn., August, 1923.

To the Officers and Delegates to the 23rd Convention of the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.

Greetings:

Whereas, Within the past three years numerous breweries have been given over in part to other enterprises, operated in connection with the manufacture of cereal beverages, and

## UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS

Whereas, Our International Union having no jurisdiction over the employes employed at such enterprises, they being compelled to work for wages and under conditions much inferior to those enjoyed by our members, thereby inviting comparisons by the employer, making him desirous of extending the open shop over his entire establishment, compelling our members to fight for their very existence and the existence of their respective Local Union, be it

Resolved, That our International Officers stand instructed by this convention to at once take up with the A. F. of L. the necessity of extending our jurisdiction to include Cold Storage, Ice Plant, Ice Cream and Food Products Workers.

Respectfully submitted by

O. J. SCHUETZ,

Delegate from L. U. No. 35, Hartford, Conn.

The Resolution Committee recommends that Resolution No. 5 be referred to the General Executive Board.

Motion made that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Motion carried.

### Resolution No. 6

#### LOCAL UNION No. 35

Hartford, Conn., August, 1923.

To the Officers and Delegates to the 23rd Convention of the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.

Greetings:

Whereas, Our International Union has the proud distinction of being one of the most progressive, and one of the very few, if not the only organization within the fold of the A. F. of L. which is founded strictly on the industrial basis, without which it would have been unable to successfully meet the continued hostile attitude of the employing Brewers and, though numerically weakened through prohibition, we are still a 100% organization, and

Whereas, The A. F. of L. recognizes the vast advantages obtained through closer affiliation of industrial groups as emphasized by the creation of Building Trades Department, Railroad Employees Department, Metal Trades Department, etc., within the A. F. of L. and its insistence on localities to form such Departments or Councils, be it

Resolved, That our Delegates to the next Convention of the A. F. of L. work for, and support any movement having for its object the calling of a conference of heads of International Unions for the purpose of creating the formation of industrial groups within the A. F. of L. as against the defenseless, antiquated Trade



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Union policy now in vogue, which makes it easy for united capital to select and smash the weaker organizations at will.

Respectfully submitted by

O. J. SCHUETZ,

Delegate from L. U. No. 35, Hartford, Conn.

Resolution Committee recommends adoption of Resolution No. 6.

Motion made and carried that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

### Resolution No. 7

#### LOCAL UNION No. 35

Hartford, Conn., August, 1923.

To the Officers and Delegates to the 23rd Convention of the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.

Greetings:

Whereas, It becomes constantly more difficult, almost impossible, for the smaller brewer to successfully compete in the open market against the large brewer, this bringing about less and less employment for our members employed by the smaller concerns, being the direct cause of wiping out the smaller Unions, who were always the most progressive ones and the pioneers in establishing conditions for the large brewing centers, and

Whereas, It appears that the large brewers through their methods seek to wipe out competition by putting the smaller concerns out of business and making it impossible for our International Union to successfully combat any attempts on the part of large Brewers or their Association to disrupt our Organization, and

Whereas, The large Brewers have deliberately placed the distribution of their product in the hands of an element that is unscrupulous, resists and scoffs at being organized, causing an endless expenditure of effort and money on the part of small Locals without results, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretaries of Local Unions obtain a complete roster of shipping points and agents of breweries under their respective jurisdiction who have an export trade and in this way establish better control, closer co-operation and contact with Local Unions located within or near such shipping points, for the purpose of organizing these agencies; and be it further

Resolved, That if all attempts to organize such agencies have failed, the Secretary of the Local having jurisdiction over the home Brewery upon notification of the hostile attitude of an agent shall at once inform the respective brewer and demand that the provisions in the agreement covering deliveries be complied with;

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if the brewer declines to act, the respective Secretary shall instruct his respective members to refuse to supply such an agent; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretaries of Local Unions involved inform Headquarters of their contemplated action before putting same into effect.

Respectfully submitted by

O. J. SCHUETZ,

Delegate from L. U. No. 35, Hartford, Conn.

The Resolution Committee recommends non-concurrence in Resolution No. 7.

Motion made to non-concur in the recommendation of the committee.

A lengthy discussion arose.

Motion to non-concur was lost, and the recommendation of the committee concurred in.

The Resolution Committee reported on the communication referred to them from the American Peace Award, and recommended that the subject-matter be referred to the incoming Executive Board.

Motion made that the matter be referred back to the committee for further consideration.

Motion lost.

Motion made to adopt the report of the committee.

Motion carried.

The chairman of various committees made announcement of meeting of their committees immediately after adjournment.

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## AFTERNOON SESSION

Chairman Sullivan called the convention to order at 2 o'clock.

The following resolutions, in accordance with the Rules, were read and ordered spread on the minutes:

### Resolution No. 10

Whereas, The cost of printing the official organ of this International Body, "The Brewers' Zeitung," appears to have reached a figure which appears to be relatively out of proportion to the material involved and labor performed thereon; therefore, be it.

Resolved, That a committee of three members of this convention be appointed to investigate the matter, with a view to ascertaining whether or not there are establishments in Philadelphia or elsewhere equipped to handle the proposition at a

## TWENTY-THIRD CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION

cost more in keeping with the work and material involved in the publication of the said magazine.

Fraternally submitted:

Paul Vogel, L. U. 5; Harry Schuelie, L. U. 183; Otto Heilig, L. U. 132; M. Cowley, L. U. 132; Fred. Schuler, L. U. 5; Philip Miner, L. U. 183; William Butscher, L. U. 289; Wm. A. Metcalf, L. U. 183; E. G. Renstle, L. U. 285; Harry Glaser, L. U. 132; W. Conrad, L. U. 5.

Resolution referred to Committee on Officers' Report.

### Resolution No. 11

Whereas, The Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, through its affiliated bodies, has been, for several years, earnestly endeavoring to give the workers of that vicinity and the State a financial institution which would serve the ends of justice, fair play and co-operation in matters of this character; and

Whereas, Their heroic efforts have been crowned with success in the establishment, on February 1, 1922, of the Producers and Consumers Bank, which opened its doors for business on that date and has had a steady, healthy growth since that time; and

Whereas, This bank has already proven its great value as a "bank of the people and for the people" in the assistance it has rendered and is rendering to co-operative and other beneficent movements, as well as assisting individual workers, home-builders, etc., in Philadelphia and vicinity; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Brewery Workers' International Union in convention assembled, that we hereby congratulate our Philadelphia brethren on the success thus far achieved in this undertaking, for their invaluable contribution to the cause, and invite the attention of our members generally to the advantages which must accrue to them by patronizing an institution operated and controlled by the workers under a practical co-operative system for their benefit; and be it further

Resolved, That our International Officers patronize this institution to the extent of placing on deposit therein in the form of a savings account or certificate of deposit the sum of (or per cent of the cash returns of our international body).

Fraternally submitted:

Paul Vogel, L. U. 5; Harry Schuelie, L. U. 183; Otto Heilig, L. U. 132; Fred. Schuler, L. U. 5; Philip Miner, L. U. 183; William Butscher, L. U. 289; Henry Glaser, L. U. 132; William A. Metcalf, L. U. 183; M. Cowley, L. U. 132; E. G. Renstle, L. U. 285; W. Conrad, L. U. 5.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 12**

Whereas, The Detroit Evening News, formerly a dry paper, with the largest circulation in Michigan, has recently changed to the wets; and

Whereas, The Detroit Evening News has devoted many of its front page write-ups in championing U. S. Senator Couzens in his repudiation of Prohibition, which has become nation wide; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we instruct the General Executive Board to place a monthly ad for a period of six months with the four labor papers of Michigan, not to exceed \$5.00 each issue, to keep up the agitation among the ranks of our union men.

Respectfully submitted:

John J. Gannon, L. U. 3, Detroit; John A. Banz, L. U. 10, Baltimore, Md.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 13**

To the Officers and Delegates to the Convention of the Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, Greeting:

Whereas, That the action of President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, in asking Secretary Hughes not to recognize the soviet government of Russia, we feel at this time that the action of President Gompers is an unjust one; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our delegates elected to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor stand instructed to enter protest against the action of President Gompers.

Respectfully submitted by John W. Oswald, L. U. 6, St. Louis, Mo.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

**Resolution No. 14**

Whereas, The Constitution provides for a Withdrawal Card for six months for retiring members, at the cost of fifty cents; and

Whereas, Most of such members forget all about their respective organization's existence, and take jobs in other industries, and in some instances come back to the Local Union, after having taken jobs by some false means in breweries or bottling shops, without consulting or the knowledge of the Secretary of their respective Local Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Constitution be changed to read, "That Withdrawal Cards be issued for one year at a cost of \$2.00 per year"; and be it further

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Resolved, That members holding withdrawal cards must, before applying for work in brewery or bottling shops, report to the Secretary and pay one month's dues and the quarterly reserve stamps, before looking for a job in the brewery or bottling shops and, failing to comply with the Constitution, shall be fined the sum of not less than \$25.00.

Submitted by L. U. 114, Providence, R. I., through Delegate Konrad Young.

Referred to Constitution Committee.

### Resolution No. 15

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1923.

Whereas, Friendly relationship has again been established between the government of this United States and the government of Mexico; and

Whereas, Both government and other agencies which were responsible for bringing about harmony and friendship between the peoples of the Western Hemisphere should be heartily commended and congratulated on the result accomplished; and

Whereas, In the foremost ranks of the agencies which labored incessantly towards establishing friendly relationship between these two countries was the American labor movement, as represented by the officers and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, whose humanitarian tendencies are well known throughout the world and who are deserving of a great deal of credit for this and other human endeavors; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the Twenty-third Convention of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, and Soft Drink Workers, assembled in the city of Philadelphia, herewith compliment the two governments involved and the other agencies for their wonderful accomplishment; and be it further

Resolved, That our International Officers are herewith instructed to forward to the two governments our expression of congratulations and compliment the officers and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for their co-operation and support in this so much desired peaceful adjustment for everlasting friendship between these two Republics.

Fraternally submitted: Harry Schuelie, L. U. 183; Philip Miner, L. U. 183; William A. Metcalf, L. U. 183, Philadelphia, Pa.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

### Resolution No. 16

Add to Article III, Section 6, the following:

"I (give name) agree that it is the inherent duty of every citizen of the nation to use the right of suffrage at the ballot

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box, in order to bring about the passage of just legislation for the toilers, and agree that if I should fail to carry out this duty, when physically able to do so, that I shall forfeit my membership in this organization."

Respectfully submitted: Wm. Umstadter, L. U. 268.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

The Committee on Organization submitted the following report:

**Resolution No. 1**

FLOUR AND CEREAL WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 204,  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Convention of the United  
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of  
America, Philadelphia, Pa.

Greetings:

Resolution adopted by Flour and Cereal Workers' Union  
Local No. 204 in regular meeting assembled, July 5, 1923:

Whereas, In the last wage negotiation of Local No. 204,  
Flour and Cereal Workers' Union, with the Los Angeles Mill  
Owners, the fact was brought out that the men employed in  
localities outside of the jurisdiction of this Local Union, and  
some of these local Mill Owners also have Mills, receive wages  
far below our scale, mostly due to the fact that they are not  
organized, and

Whereas, This condition handicaps this Local Union a great  
deal in getting our demands, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention in regular session assembled,  
urge and empower the Officers and the Executive Board  
to use all their power and influence and make an effort to organize  
the outstanding men in the Flour and Cereal Mills of the  
country.

Fraternally yours,

FRED. J. MILLER,

Secretary, Flour and Cereal Workers' Union Local No. 204,  
Los Angeles, Cal.

Your committee finds that the General Officers have given  
the matter contained in this resolution considerable thought and  
make recommendations on the subject-matter, which will be  
found on page 39 of their report. In view of this fact, the Committee  
on Organization can take no action on the resolution, as  
the subject-matter will receive consideration by the Committee  
on Officers' Report, and recommends that Resolution No. 1 be  
referred to the Committee on Officers' Report for action in conjunction  
with the recommendations made by the General Officers  
on this subject.



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Motion carried to adopt the recommendation of the committee.

The Committee on Officers' Report, under the caption, "The Union Label," recommends concurrence in the recommendation of the General Officers.

Motion carried to concur in the recommendation of the committee.

Under the caption, "Our Political Activities," the committee recommends adoption.

Motion carried to concur in the recommendation of the committee.

Under the caption, "Grain elevator and mill workers, and activities of the detective agencies and all its ramifications," the committee has taken into consideration Resolution No. 1 in conjunction with the subject, and recommends adoption of the General Executive Board's policy.

Motion carried to concur in the recommendation of the committee.

Under the caption, "Yeast Workers," the committee recommends concurrence in the recommendation of the General Officers.

Motion carried to concur in the recommendation of the committee.

Under the caption, "The Journal," the committee recommends that the subject-matter be submitted to the delegates for consideration and disposition.

A lengthy discussion arose as to the policy the organization shall pursue with reference to the further publication of The Journal.

Motion made to continue publication of The Journal as in the past, and that the question of a cheaper contract be referred to the General Executive Board.

Editor Zorn was granted the floor and discussed the subject of the continuance of The Journal.

Further discussion followed and the previous question was called for.

The motion was then put to a vote and carried.

Under the caption, "Co-operative Banking," the committee reported that the subject had been previously acted upon through the adoption of Resolution No. 4. They, therefore, make no recommendation.

Under the caption, "The Herancourt Brewing Company," the committee recommends "that the action of the Executive Board in this matter, as proposed, be carried out to the letter," to the effect that the plant be disposed of at the earliest possible moment.

## UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS

Motion carried to adopt the recommendation of the committee.

Motion carried to suspend the Rules and adjourn at 4 o'clock.

Under the caption, "The resignation of Joseph Proebstle," the committee recommends that that part of the report be referred to the Committee on Constitution for action.

Motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee carried.

Under the caption, "Our Finances," it was announced that no further action was necessary by the convention, as the subject had been covered by the Auditor's Report.

The committee further announced that Resolution No. 10, which was introduced at this afternoon's session, dealing with the publication of The Journal, had been disposed of on a previous occasion and required no further action.

The committee further recommends that the Executive Board shall not invest any more money in any industry.

In the discussion which followed on the subject, the question arose as to whether this would tie the hands of the Executive Board in the event they found themselves in a strike situation which required the expenditure of money to establish an agency.

The committee stated that that was not their intention and held that the Executive Board had a right to expend moneys for agitation purposes necessary to prosecute a strike.

Amendment to the motion, that the entire subject-matter be referred back to the committee for further consideration was carried.

Announcement was made by the Local Executive Board that the excursion trip to Atlantic City would start promptly at 9 o'clock Saturday morning from the Chestnut Street Ferry, and that the delegates should be on time.

The Chairman announced the adjournment of the convention until 9:30 o'clock Monday, September 17, 1923.

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## FIFTH DAY—SEPTEMBER 17, 1923 MORNING SESSION

Chairman Sullivan called the convention to order at 9:30 o'clock, and called for nominations for Chairman for today's session.

Brother Peter Bollenbacher, Local Union 22, Pittsburgh, was nominated.

Brother Eugene Treiber, Local Union 37, New Haven, Conn., was nominated, but declined.

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Brother Bollenbacher was then elected Chairman by acclamation.

Chairman Bollenbacher then invited nominations for Vice-Chairman.

Brother Eugene Treiber, Local Union No. 37, New Haven, Conn., was nominated and elected by acclamation.

The following communication was read:

Philadelphia, September 15, 1923.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-third Convention of the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, Greeting:

The officers and members of Local Union No. 1051 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are sending you their best wishes for a most successful convention, which will be remembered by all who took part in the proceedings. I am,

Faternally yours,

HENRY GRIPP,

Recording Secretary.

On motion it was ordered that the communication be spread on the minutes.

The Resolution Committee made its final report:

### Resolution No. 11

Whereas, The Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, through its affiliated bodies, has been, for several years, earnestly endeavoring to give the workers of that vicinity and the State a financial institution which would serve the ends of justice, fair play and co-operation in matters of this character; and

Whereas, Their heroic efforts have been crowned with success in the establishment, on February 1, 1922, of the Producers and Consumers Bank, which opened its doors for business on that date and has had a steady, healthy growth since that time; and

Whereas, This bank has already proven its great value as a "bank of the people and for the people" in the assistance it has rendered and is rendering to co-operative and other beneficent movements, as well as assisting individual workers, home-builders, etc., in Philadelphia and vicinity; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Brewery Workers' International Union in convention assembled, that we hereby congratulate our Philadelphia brethren on the success thus far achieved in this undertaking, for their invaluable contribution to the cause, and invite the attention of our members generally to the advantages which must accrue to them by patronizing an institution operated and

## UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS

controlled by the workers under a practical co-operative system for their benefit; and be it further

Resolved, That our International Officers patronize this institution to the extent of placing on deposit therein in the form of a saving account or certificate of deposit the sum of (or      per cent of the cash returns of our international body).

Fraternally submitted:

Paul Vogel, L. U. 5; Harry Schuelie, L. U. 183; Otto Heilig, L. U. 132; Fred. Schuler, L. U. 5; Philip Miner, L. U. 183; William Butscher, L. U. 289; Henry Glaser, L. U. 132; William A. Metcalf, L. U. 183; M. Cowley, L. U. 132; E. G. Renstle, L. U. 285; W. Conrad, L. U. 5.

The Resolution Committee recommends the adoption of Resolution No. 11, with a further recommendation to the General Executive Board to comply with the demands therein if possible.

Motion made to concur in the recommendation of the committee.

Discussion arose.

Motion carried.

### Resolution No. 13

To the Officers and Delegates to the Convention of the Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, Greeting:

Whereas, That the action of President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, in asking Secretary Hughes not to recognize the soviet government of Russia, we feel at this time that the action of President Gompers is an unjust one; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our delegates elected to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor stand instructed to enter protest against the action of President Gompers.

Respectfully submitted by John Oswald, L. U. 6, St. Louis, Mo.

Committee recommends non-concurrence.

Motion made to concur in the recommendation of the committee.

Motion carried.

### Resolution No. 15

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1923.

Whereas, Friendly relationship has again been established between the government of this United States and the government of Mexico; and

Whereas, Both governments and other agencies which were responsible for bringing about harmony and friendship between

## TWENTY-THIRD CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION

the peoples of the Western Hemisphere should be heartily commended and congratulated on the result accomplished; and

Whereas, In the foremost ranks of the agencies which labored incessantly towards establishing friendly relationship between these two countries was the American labor movement, as represented by the officers and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, whose humanitarian tendencies are well known throughout the world and who are deserving of a great deal of credit for this and other human endeavors; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the Twenty-third Convention of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, and Soft Drink Workers, assembled in the city of Philadelphia, herewith compliment the two governments involved and the other agencies for their wonderful accomplishment; and be it further

Resolved, That our International Officers are herewith instructed to forward to the two governments our expression of congratulations and compliment the officers and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for their co-operation and support in this so much desired peaceful adjustment for everlasting friendship between these two Republics.

Fraternally submitted: Harry Schuelie, L. U. 183; Philip Miner, L. U. 183; William A. Metcalf, L. U. 183, Philadelphia, Pa.

The committee recommends the adoption of Resolution No. 15.

Motion carried to concur in the recommendation of the committee.

The Committee on Resolutions announced this completes its report, and on motion, they were discharged.

Report of the Grievance Committee:

The Grievance Committee submitted the following report on the grievance of Local Union No. 6:

Communication from Local Union No. 6:

St. Louis, Mo., September 7, 1923.

To the Twenty-third Convention of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, Greeting:

Local Union No. 6 requests a copy of the report made of the investigation by Bros. John Rader and Joseph Fessner to the General Executive Board, about February, 1922. As this request was denied at the time by the General Executive Board, we demand from the Twenty-third Convention that a copy of this report be sent to Local Union No. 6.

Local Union No. 6 today holds the position that we are entitled to know the nature of the report made to the

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General Executive Board, that caused the Board to take action as they have done. Trusting the desired information is given, I am,

Faternally yours,

JOSEPH HAHN,

Secretary.

The committee makes the following recommendation:

The request of Local Union No. 6, St. Louis, for a copy of the report made of the investigation by Bros. Rader and Fessner, about February, 1922. Your committee recommends that in view of the action taken by the Houston convention, in non-concurring in Resolution No. 6, which called for a general officer or representative sent on investigation should be obliged to leave a copy of his report with the Local Union in whose locality he was sent. We, therefore, find it would establish a bad precedent to comply with the request of Local Union No. 6 for a copy of Bros. Rader's and Fessner's report to the General Executive Board, and, therefore, non-concur in their request.

THE GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE,

Frank Lelivelt, Secretary.

Motion made to concur in the report and recommendation of the committee.

A discussion arose.

Motion was carried by rising vote of 55 for and 6 against.

Grievance of Local Union 42, Peekskill, N. Y., and local Union 121, Chicago, Ill., were read as follows:

Peekskill, N. Y., July 30, 1923.

Mr. John Rader,

General Corresponding Secretary.

Dear Sir and Brother:

A resolution adopted by Local Union No. 42, that they would like to go on record as saying they were not dealt fairly with by the General Executive Board of the International Union in drawing up a wage scale (1923) and their delegates would like to voice it on the floor at the convention.

(Signed) WILLIAM SCHAEFER,

President,

STEPHEN HART,

EDWARD L. ENNIS,

WILLIAM F. CURRAN.

Philadelphia, Pa., September 11, 1923.

To the Twenty-third Convention of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.

Local Union No. 121, of Chicago, Ill., comprising Malsters, brewery laborers, vinegar and yeast workers,



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protests to the Twenty-third Convention that the General Executive Board accepted the wage agreement of the Fleischmann Company, manufacturers of vinegar and yeast, in Chicago, Ill., without the consent of Local Union No. 121, and Local Union No. 121 was compelled to sign said agreement, against their wishes.

Hoping the Twenty-third Convention will take some action to prevent further occurrences.

Respectfully submitted by Local Union No. 121.

FRANK LELIVELT, Sec'y, Delegate.

JOSEPH DOYLE, Delegate.

MIKE RYAN, Delegate.

The committee submitted the following report:

Report of the Grievance Committee on grievance of Local Union No. 42, of Peekskill, and Local Union No. 121, of Chicago, being of the same nature; the committee recommends to carry out the National Agreement with the Fleischmann Yeast Company as signed, to August 15, 1924; and further recommends that at its expiration the question of wages in the different localities shall be given special consideration by the General Executive Board.

Respectfully submitted,

THE GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE,

Frank Lelivelt, Secretary.

Motion made to concur in the report and recommendation of the committee.

A lengthy discussion arose, in which many delegates participated.

The previous question was called for and the motion to concur in the report and recommendation of the committee was lost.

The following motion was made and carried:

"That the action of the General Executive Board in this matter be approved and sanctioned by this convention."

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## AFTERNOON SESSION

Chairman Bollenbacher called the convention to order at 2 o'clock.

Delegate Lang requested the privilege of the floor and same was granted. He moved for special order of business tomorrow at 11 o'clock for the nomination of officers:

Motion carried.

The Grievance Committee announced that their work was completed, and motion was carried that the committee be discharged.

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The Constitution Committee submitted a further report, recommending change in Article VII, Section 1, amalgamating the position of Financial Secretary and Recording Secretary and a change in the duties of the General Financial Recording Secretary.

Motion carried to adopt the report and recommendation of the committee.

The Constitution Committee reported on Resolution No. 14, dealing with withdrawal cards, and recommending non-concurrence in the resolution, and the following change in Article III, Section 16 B, "substitute the words one dollar for fifty cents; two dollars for one dollar," and further recommending that the last resolve of the resolution is adequately taken care of on pages 23 and 24, Section 20 of the International Constitution, relative to members reporting for work.

Motion carried to adopt the report and recommendation of the committee.

### Resolution No. 16

Add to Article III, Section 6, the following:

"I (give name) agree that it is the inherent duty of every citizen of the nation to use the right of suffrage at the ballot box, in order to bring about the passage of just legislation for the toilers, and agree that if I should fail to carry out this duty, when physically able to do so, that I shall forfeit my membership in this organization."

Respectfully submitted: Wm. Umstadter, L. U. 268.

On Resolution No. 16 the committee recommends non-concurrence.

Motion made to concur in the report of the committee.

A discussion arose.

The question was discussed at length by delegates and officers, and an amendment offered, that the entire subject-matter be referred to the General Executive Board to obtain legal opinion and advice and that they be empowered to insert into the Constitution the contents of resolution No. 16.

An amendment to the Amendment was made that the entire subject be referred back to the committee for further consideration.

The motion to refer back to the committee was carried.

The committee on Label and Boycott submitted its report:

**Resolution No. 2**

**MINERAL WATER WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 311,  
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.**

Whereas, In January, 1920, the jurisdiction of the Jewish Seltzer Shops in Brooklyn, was granted to our local, No. 311, and

Whereas, In January, 1922, our committee appeared before the General Executive Board and complained that the Union Label was misused and requested that the Executive Board shall grant a combination label, and

Whereas, The Executive Board at that time decided to refer the matter of the combination label with power to a conference committee consisting of the locals Nos. 59, 311 and 345, and

Whereas, Such conference took place January 31, 1922, at Brother Sullivan's office, all the three locals were present, also Brothers Sullivan and Kugler participated, and

Whereas, At that conference the question of combination label was broadly discussed, and at the suggestion of Brother Kugler our local agreed to pay all expenses for the printing of such combination label, and

Whereas, The committee in conference unanimously decided to grant us the combination label, and

Whereas, In accord with that decision our local proceeded with the printing of 200,000 combination labels and 100,000 circulars in order to bring this new label into the market at our own expense and notified Brother Kugler about it in February, 1922, and

Whereas, This combination label is the only guarantee that our label will not be misused and fully controlled by the union, be it therefore

Resolved, At the convention of the Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers' Union, held September, 1923, at Philadelphia, Pa., to approve the action of the committee and to go on record to give all moral help to make this label popular before the public.

(Signed) M. G. WOLPERT, Secretary.

(Seal of L. U. No. 311)

The Label Boycott Committee reported non-concurrence in Resolution No. 2.

Motion made to concur in the recommendation of the committee.

A request was made that Brother Wolpert, President of Local Union No. 311, who is not a delegate to the convention, be granted the floor.

Objection raised.

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The objection was withdrawn by the delegate who raised the point, and ten minutes were allowed Brother Wolpert to address the convention.

A lengthy discussion followed, after which the motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

The committee submitted further report as follows:

The Label and Boycott Committee wish to commend the General Executive Board for their support given to all Locals on strike and in particular to the larger centers of Milwaukee, Detroit and Baltimore and recommend that an energetic agitation be carried on against the firms of Schlitz, Miller and Pabst, of Milwaukee; the Stroh and Mundus breweries, of Detroit, and the Standard, Brehms and G. B. S., of Baltimore.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN PRECHTL,

Chairman.

JOHN J. GANNON,

Secretary.

The Label and Boycott Committee.

Motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee carried.

This concluded the work of the Label and Boycott Committee and on motion, they were discharged.

The Committee on Officers' Report submitted the following additional recommendation:

"We further recommend that the Executive Board shall not invest any more money in any industry except in case of strike or lockout within our organization."

Motion carried to concur in the recommendation of the committee.

It was announced that this concluded the work of the Committee on Officers' Report and on motion they were discharged.

Delegates Nickolaus and Emmerich, of Local Union 9, Milwaukee, Wis., were granted the privilege of the floor under good and welfare, to explain the situation existing in Milwaukee, and urged the delegates to request the local unions to greater endeavor to further promote the agitation against non-union firms.

Brother Paul Friedrich, Local Union No. 111, Houston, Texas, advised that he was instructed by the Local Union to convey to this convention and the General Executive Board their many thanks for the splendid moral and financial assistance rendered their Local Union during the twenty-six months' strike, which terminated in a victory for them, and he was specially requested to convey their thanks for the services rendered during that strike by Secretary Obergfell.

## TWENTY-THIRD CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION

Announcement was made that various committees would meet after adjournment.

The Chairman announced the adjournment of the convention until 9:30 o'clock, Tuesday morning.

### SIXTH DAY—SEPTEMBER 18, 1923 MORNING SESSION

Chairman Bollenbacher called the convention to order at 9:30 o'clock and invited nominations for Chairman of today's session.

Adam Zusi, Local Union 148, Newark, N. J., was nominated and elected by acclamation.

Chairman Zusi then called for nominations for Vice-Chairman.

Brother R. Kirchner, Local Union 115, Scranton, Pa., was nominated and elected by acclamation.

Unanimous consent was requested by the General Officers for the introduction of a resolution.

There being no objection, the resolution was read.

#### Resolution No. 17

Whereas, The Philadelphia Local Unions, and particularly the officers and members of the Joint Local Executive Board, have worked hard and conscientiously to make the Twenty-third Convention of the International Union, held in Philadelphia, Pa., a success; and

Whereas, Opportunity to express the appreciation to the membership of the five Local Unions of Philadelphia in person by the officers and delegates to this convention is not possible; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates to this convention, through the means of this resolution, express to the membership of Philadelphia, particularly to the officers and delegates to the Joint Local Executive Board, the sincere appreciation for the splendid arrangements and entertainment accorded the delegates, which made their stay in Philadelphia a most pleasant one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the five Local Unions and Joint Local Executive Board.

Submitted by General Officers,

ADAM HUEBNER,  
JOHN RADER,  
JOSEPH OBERGFELL,  
A. J. KUGLER.

Resolution No. 17 was referred to the Committee on New and Unforeseen Business.

UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS

Communication was read from the Aged Workmen's Home, of Philadelphia, expressing their heartfelt thanks for the pleasure accorded them in entertaining the delegates at their Home, on Sunday, September 16th, and for the generous financial contribution made by the delegates for the support of the Home.

Motion that the communication be spread on the minutes carried.

Philadelphia, Pa., September 17, 1923.

To the Honorable Chairman of the 23rd Convention of the Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers' Organization of America.

Esteemed Sir—The undersigned committee hereby takes the means of expressing its hearty thanks to all those delegates to the Convention, who visited the farm of the Workingmen's Home Society for the Aged, on last Sunday, September 16, 1923, for their interest in our Home and for the splendid donation of \$185.00 which was collected for our Home through the kindness of Brothers Wm. Ziegler and James K. Dudgeon, for which we extend especial thanks to all the delegates, through

THE FARM AND HOUSE COMMITTEE

OF ABOVE NAMED SOCIETY,

JOSEPH ZOELLER, Chairman.

The Constitution Committee submitted the following further report on Resolution 16:

**Resolution No. 16**

Add to Article III, Section 6, the following:

"I (give name) agree that it is the inherent duty of every citizen of the nation to use the right of suffrage at the ballot box, in order to bring about the passage of just legislation for the toilers, and agree that if I should fail to carry out this duty, when physically able to do so, that I shall forfeit my membership in this organization."

Respectfully submitted: Wm. Umstadter, L. U. 268.

"Your committee concurs in the spirit of Resolution No. 16 and recommends that the subject-matter contained in the resolution be referred to the General Executive Board with instructions that the same be embodied in the Constitution, if upon the advice of counsel the board is legally permitted to do so."

Motion made to concur in the report of the committee.

Motion carried.

It was announced that this concluded the work of the Constitution Committee, and on motion they were discharged.

The prohibition situation and the contemplated activities of the International Union were discussed by the officers and delegates at length.



## TWENTY-THIRD CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION

The Chairman announced that the hour for special order of business, the nomination and election of officers, had arrived.

Nominations for General Officers were then called for.

Nomination of General Secretary-Treasurer:

Brother Adam Huebner was nominated.

Nomination of General Corresponding Secretary:

Brother John Rader was nominated.

Nomination of General Financial-Recording Secretary:

Brother Joseph Obergfell was nominated.

Nomination of General Organizer:

Brother A. J. Kugler was nominated.

Nominations for General Executive Board Members and Substitutes were then called for.

The following nominations were made:

Nominations for First District.

General Executive Board Member:

Bro. Konrad Young, L. U. 14, Boston, Mass.

Substitute:

Bro. Karl Lang, L. U. 40, Bridgeport, Conn.

Nominations for Second District.

General Executive Board Member:

Bro. John Sullivan, L. U. 59, New York City, N. Y.

Substitute:

Bro. A. E. Zusi, L. U. 148, Newark, N. J.

Nominations for Third District.

General Executive Board Member:

Bro. Peter Bollenbacher, L. U. 22, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Substitute:

Bro. William J. Kromelbein, L. U. 163, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Nominations for Fourth District.

General Executive Board Member:

Bro. Chas. Nickolaus, L. U. 9, Milwaukee, Wis.

Substitute:

Bro. Fred. Schaefer, L. U. 9, Milwaukee, Wis.

Nominations for Fifth District.

General Executive Board Member:

Bro. Martin McGraw, L. U. 342, Chicago, Ill.

Substitute:

Bro. Otto Gunia, L. U. 18, Chicago, Ill.

UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS

Nominations for Sixth District.

General Executive Board Member:

Bro. Joseph Fessner, L. U. 187, St. Louis, Mo.

Substitute:

Bro. Roy Fulton, L. U. 46, Kansas City, Mo.

Nominations for Seventh District.

General Executive Board Member:

Bro. Paul Friedrich, L. U. 111, Houston, Texas.

Substitute:

Bro. Emile Faust, L. U. 161, New Orleans, La.

Nominations for Eighth District.

General Executive Board Member:

Bro. Emil Muri, L. U. 7, San Francisco, Cal.

Substitute:

Bro. A. J. Rogers, L. U. 293, San Francisco, Cal.

Nominations for Ninth District.

General Executive Board Member:

Bro. John D. Corcoran, L. U. 304, Toronto, Ont.

Substitute:

Bro. Barney McCann, L. U. 304, Toronto, Ont.

The Chairman announced that the nomination of the next Convention City was in order.

Motion carried, that the selection of the next Convention City be left to the judgment of the General Executive Board.

The prohibition question was again the subject of further discussion, which ended with a renewed spirit instilled into the delegates and the determination to put forth every effort in their respective communities to assist in the carrying out of the necessary propaganda work to obtain relief.

Motion made and carried that if there be no opposition to the quorum members or their substitutes, it be the sense of this convention that no referendum vote be taken.

Motion made and carried that the General Officers and General Executive Board Members and Substitutes nominated at this Convention shall be declared elected by acclamation.

The Secretary of the Committee on New and Unforeseen Business submitted the following report:

"Your Committee on New and Unforeseen Business recommends concurrence in the resolution of appreciation of the efforts made by the Philadelphia membership towards entertaining the delegates to this convention."

TWENTY-THIRD CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION

Motion carried that the recommendation of the committee be adopted.

The committee further reported as follows:

"Your committee further recommends that the delegates to this convention should go further and contribute to a fund for the purpose of presenting a suitably engrossed resolution to the membership of Philadelphia, through the Joint Local Executive Board, for their generous entertainment during this convention, and that a committee of three delegates be appointed to procure and present the engrossed resolution.

Signed by the Committee,

WILLIAM H. ZIEGLER,  
EDW. M. KIRWIN,  
WILLIAM STROHL,  
ADOLPH KLEIN,  
PAUL H. RAPPOLD,  
HENRY DOERFLEIN,  
FRANCIS SATTLER.

Motion carried to concur in the recommendation, and the Chairman asked that three cheers be given for the Philadelphia Unions; the request being warmly responded to.

The Chairman then called for volunteers to carry out the committee's recommendation.

Brothers Umstadter, Prechtel and Sullivan volunteered, and subsequently announced that the contributions toward an engrossed resolution amounted to \$84.

The following telegram was read, and ordered spread on the minutes, and the contents of the message referred to the General Executive Board for consideration:

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 17, 1923.

Adam Huebner, International Secretary, United Brewery Workers (in Session), Labor Lyceum, Philadelphia, Pa.

The officers and sixty-five thousand members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, also the officers and directors of the Telegraphers' National Bank of St. Louis, extend most cordial fraternal greetings to the officers and members of the United Brewery Workers now in session in the City of Brotherly Love. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers is the only organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which owns, controls and directs a national bank. The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and Vicinity has enthusiastically endorsed our bank and its past President, Joseph J. Hauser, has and is now working his utmost for the success of labor's bank in the city of

UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS

St. Louis. Our resources are now over three million dollars, which reflects much credit to organized labor as our institution opened its doors on June 9th, the thirty-seventh anniversary of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. We will appreciate it if your organization will name the Telegraphers' National Bank of St. Louis as one of its depositaries for your national organization.

E. J. MANION,  
President.

L. J. ROSS,  
Grand Secretary-Treasurer and Cashier.

The question was asked by the representatives of Local Union No. 163, Wilkes-Barre, whether an active member engaged in another industry has the privilege to hold office in a Local Union?

Secretary Obergfell replied that the General Executive Board held that it was in the autonomy of Local Unions that any active member, if engaged in an outside occupation has a right to hold any office within the gift of a Local Union, and is only disqualified from voting on a wage or strike movement of the Local Union, as per ruling of the General Executive Board issued to all local and branch unions in January, 1919.

Chairman Vogel, of the Arrangements Committee, stated that the membership of the Local Unions appreciated the expressions of the delegates, and their action in adopting the resolutions passed at the convention at today's session, voicing the delegates' appreciation of the manner in which the Local Arrangements Committee had arranged for their entertainment and which had so materially enhanced the visit of the delegates.

Motion carried that three cheers be given for the success of the International Union.

The Chairman announced this concluded the business of the convention.

Motion carried, that the convention adjourn sine die.

JOSEPH OBERGFELL,  
General Financial-Recording Secretary.



## TWENTY-THIRD CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION

Cincinnati, Ohio, October 25, 1923.

In a special mass meeting of all Cincinnati Local Unions, held on Sunday, October 14, 1923, in conformity with Section 1, of Article 8, of the International Constitution, the following nominations were made:

### For Quorum Members

Albert Colnot .....	Local Union No. 12
John Hollerbach .....	Local Union No. 175
Charles Stalf .....	Local Union No. 175
Conrad Rebman, Jr.....	Local Union No. 12

### For Substitute Quorum Members

Peter Schreiber.....	Local Union No. 12
Michael Schwenninger.....	Local Union No. 199
Joe Koenig .....	Local Union No. 175
Wm. D. Chouteau.....	Local Union No. 70

ADOLPH KUMMER, Chairman;

ADAM HUEBNER, Secretary.

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